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## **Southeast Asia Report**

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5 FEBRUARY 1987

## SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

## CONTENTS

## BRUNEI

- Banking Sources Foresee Fiscal Deficit  
(BUSINESS TIMES, 25 Dec 86) ..... 1

## INDONESIA

- Mokhtar on Shevardnadze's Call, ASEAN Summit  
(Jakarta Domestic Service, 8 Jan 87) ..... 2

- Wives of Officials Prominent in Election  
(AFP, 6 Jan 87) ..... 3

## Briefs

- Subroto on New Oil Prices ..... 4  
New Evening Paper Approved ..... 4  
Trade Minister Meets Philippine Counterpart ..... 5  
10 Years for Moslem Preacher ..... 5  
Envoy to Czechoslovakia Dies ..... 5

## MALAYSIA

- China Agrees to 30 Joint Ventures  
(THE STAR, 22 Dec 86) ..... 6

- Diesel Engine Joint Venture With Chinese Discussed  
(THE STAR, 22 Dec 86) ..... 7

- Secret Army Said Being Trained  
(Robert Ho; THE STAR, 21 Dec 86) ..... 8

- Government Attack on Pressure Groups Scored  
(THE STAR, 21 Dec 86) ..... 9

- Paper Views Official Secrets Act Amendment  
(Editorial; BERITA HARIAN, 25 Nov 86) ..... 10

UMNO Cautioned About Expanding Into Sabah (Editorial; UTUSAN MALAYSIA, 28 Oct 86) .....	12
Home Affairs Official Reports on Illegal Immigrant Deportation (BERITA HARIAN, 20 Nov 86) .....	14
Unemployment Said Highest in Manufacturing Field (THE STAR, 21 Dec 86) .....	16
Many Foundries Closed Due to Recession (THE STAR, 21 Dec 86) .....	17
Briefs	
Christian Religion Threatens Islam	18
DAP Opposes Amendment	18
NEW ZEALAND	
Cyclone-Ravaged Cook Islands Asks Government for Help (AFP, 4 Jan 87) .....	20
Withdrawal of Army From Singapore Criticized (AFP, 29 Dec 86) .....	22
Briefs	
Kanak Supporters Banned	24
Greenpeace' Antarctic Mission	24
PHILIPPINES	
Ramos on AFP 1986 Performance, U.S. Aid (Various sources, various dates) .....	25
1986 Achievements; NDF Violations	25
Seeks Extra Funds	25
Warns Truce Violators	26
Report on Sison's Visit With Filipinos in Australia (Aida Santos Maranan; NATIONAL MIDWEEK, 7 Jan 87) .....	27
Romania Offers Airline Countertrade Deal (NATIONAL MIDWEEK, 7 Jan 87) .....	30
Other Government, Opposition Constitution Activities (Various sources, various dates) .....	31
Ministry Launches Education Campaign	31
Barangays To Hold Meetings	31
Tolentino Calls for Debate	31
Adeza Campaigns Against	32
Simple Majority 'Sufficient', by Amando Doronila	32



Kalinga-Apayao's Claver Clarifies Position on Issues (William F. Claver Interview; NATIONAL MIDWEEK, 7 Jan 87)	35
Housing Authority Head on Programs, Squatter Demolitions (Lito Atienza Interview; NATIONAL MIDWEEK, 17 Dec 86) ...	39
Salamat Discusses MILF Grievances, Agenda, Negotiation Points (Hashim Salamat Interview; NATIONAL MIDWEEK, 3 Dec 86) ..	42
CPP Political Officer Describes Land Reform Under NPA (LIBERATION, Sep-Oct 86) .....	49
NDF Organ Publishes Figures on Low Farm Income (LIBERATION, Sep-Oct 86) .....	52
NDF Publishes Report on Continuing Military Atrocities (LIBERATION, Sep-Oct 86) .....	54
NDF Organ Map Shows Disposition of NAFP Units Against NPA (LIBERATION, Sep-Oct 86) .....	55
Briefs	
NPA Tax Collection	57
Industrial Growth	57
Anticorruption Recommendations	57
Rebel Negotiators Plan Escape	57
No NDF Harassment of Election Officials	58
Police Housing Scheme	58
NPA Denies Kidnapping	58
Guingona on Land Reform	58

#### COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK Comments on 'Rift' Among SRV Leaders (Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 2 Jan 87) .....	59
VODK Carries Open Letter to USSR, East Europe (Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 7 Jan 87) .....	61
VOK Ridicules Vietnam-Heng Samrin 7 January Celebration (Voice of the Khmer, 7 Jan 87) .....	63
VOK Reports Heng Samrin's National Day Address (Voice of the Khmer, 8 Jan 87) .....	65
CGDK's Khieu Samphan Greet DPRK Leaders on Appointment (Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, 5 Jan 87) .....	66
VODK Comments on Anniversary of 7 January (Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 6 Jan 87) .....	68

VONADK Reports December Battle Results (Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, 2 Jan 87) .....	71
VONADK Battle Reports for 26 December-1 January (Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, various dates) .....	73
VONADK Battle Reports for 2-8 January (Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, various dates) .....	75
VONADK Reports Attack on Kompong Thom (Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, 5 Jan 87) .....	77
Briefs	
Rannarit, ANS Sets Up Command Posts	81
Railroad Link to Thai Border	81
Attacks Against Siem Reap Town	81

#### PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

Leaders Receive Greetings From India on National Day (Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 3 Jan 87) .....	83
Kong Korm Greets Cuban Counterpart on National Day (Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 5 Jan 87) .....	84
Hun Sen Attends Close of Professional Art Festival (Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 5 Jan 87) .....	85
Men Sam-an Receives Fourth Art Festival Participants (Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 5 Jan 87) .....	86
Chea Sim Attends Intellectuals' Get-Together (Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 7 Jan 87) .....	87
Report on Agricultural Developments 29 December-4 January (Various sources, various dates) .....	88
Briefs	
Koy Buntha Greets Bulgarian Counterpart	91
Greetings From India	91
Trade Union Conference	91
Koy Buntha Greets SRV Counterpart	91

#### VIETNAM

##### MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Hau Giang Struggles Against Negativism (Le Quang Hoa; TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, Oct 86) .....	93
---	----

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

New Foreign Trade Statutes Recommended (NGOAI THUONG, 20 Oct 86) .....	100
---	-----

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

Hau Giang Struggles Against Negativism (DAI DOAN KET, 3 Dec 86) .....	109
--	-----

Unit Head Chided for Failure To Change Thinking (Nguoi Lam Chu; DAI DOAN KET, 5 Nov 86) .....	116
--	-----

AGRICULTURE

Gia Dinh Dairy Cattle Raising Termed Promising (Luong Thanh Binh; DAI DOAN KET, 3 Dec 86) .....	118
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/7310

## BANKING SOURCES FORESEE FISCAL DEFICIT

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 25 Dec 86 p 16

[Text]

SINGAPORE, Dec 24

BRUNEI, one of the richest countries per capita in the world, may have a fiscal deficit this year — the first since its independence three years ago — due to a decline in the prices and production of oil and natural gas, according to Brunei banking sources.

Owing to abundant oil and gas exports, the Government of Brunei waives income tax and extends free schooling and medical services to its citizens.

However, the sources said Brunei's revenue declined from B\$8.5 billion (B\$100=M\$120.3) in 1981 to B\$4.8 billion in 1985.

Revenue is likely to fall below national expenditure of B\$2.5 billion this year for the first time, they said.

Brunei's oil production has dropped from a daily peak of 204,000 barrels in 1979 to its present level of 185,000 barrels a day.

Unless new oil fields are found, it may be difficult for the tiny country, which has a population of 230,000, to maintain its present high standard of living, the sources said.

Brunei has US\$15 billion (US\$1=M\$2.6) to US\$20 billion in foreign currency reserves, but according to some predictions, oil and natural gas resources may be exhausted in 20 years.

Brunei, which will on New Year's day mark the third anniversary of its independence from Britain, has therefore decided on a B\$3.7 billion five-year programme for 1986-90 to develop its agricultural and fishery industries, build up light industry and establish a financial centre.

To secure profits in its joint liquefied natural gas ventures with Royal Dutch Shell and Mitsubishi Corp, Brunei has raised its investment share to 50 per cent from 33.3 per cent while dropping its partners' shares to 25 per cent each from 33.3 per cent.

However, Brunei's small domestic market and high labour costs cause bottlenecks to foreign investments in the country. — Bernama ES-Kyodo

/8309

CSO: 4200/281

MOKHTAR ON SHEVARDNADZE'S CALL, ASEAN SUMMIT

BK081355 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has welcomed Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze's recent statement in Kabul calling for a cease-fire with the Afghan Mujahidin guerrillas. Mokhtar described Shevardnadze's statement as reflecting Soviet sincerity in solving the Afghan problem.

[Begin Mokhtar recording] For such a big country as the Soviet Union, the move is indeed unprecedented [preceding word in English]. Therefore, it shows that the Gorbachev Government is serious enough in implementing its foreign policy as reflected from its desire to solve this kind of conflict and concentrate on the urgent economic development programs because [the Afghan conflict] is very costly. So is its political impact. We can say that it badly affects the Soviet Union's image, especially among the Muslim nations, which earlier believed in the Soviet support for independence movement [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Speaking at his weekly press briefing in Jakarta this afternoon, Mokhtar also reiterated Indonesia's consistent stand against foreign interference and its demand for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Touching on preparations for the Third ASEAN Summit, scheduled for the end of this year in Manila, Mokhtar disclosed the appointment of Indonesia as chairman of the high-level steering committee, which is in charge of preparing major subjects to be discussed at the summit. In Jakarta tomorrow, the steering committee will hold a 2-day meeting to be attended by senior political and economic officers as well as relevant directors general from each ASEAN member country. These officers are scheduled to convene seven times before the ASEAN summit, scheduled for 14-16 December.

Mokhtar said the decision to hold the summit had been prompted by the international situation, especially the global economic recession, which affected ASEAN countries' economies. For this reason, the Manila summit will pay special attention to economic matters without sacrificing cooperation in other areas.

/9738

CSO: 4213/35

WIVES OF OFFICIALS PROMINENT IN ELECTION

BK061727 Hong Kong AFP in English 1607 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] Jakarta, 6 January (AFP)--All cabinet ministers, 5 ministers' wives, 11 wives of provincial governors, and several close relatives of prominent figures are among 2,088 candidates nominated to contest 400 seats in Indonesia's general elections in April.

The national elections committee (LPU) Tuesday issued the temporary list of electoral candidates from the three contesting parties, the ruling government party Golkar, the quasi-Moslem United Development Party (PPP) and the small Christian-nationalists Indonesian Democratic Party (PDI).

Golkar candidates included the wives of 11 out of the country's 27 provincial governors and those of the armed forces commander in chief and the army and navy chiefs of staff, all 34 cabinet ministers and several family members of prominent public figures.

Karlinah Wirahadikusumah, wife of the vice president, and the wife of the attorney general were also on Golkar's list for west Java and south Kalimantan while Mr Probosutedjo, a noted businessman and also President Suharto's half brother was listed for north Sumatra.

Sudwikatmono, also a leading Indonesian businessman and Mr Suharto's cousin and foster brother, is also on Golkar's candidates list for central Java which is topped by former vice president, the Sultan Hamengkubuwono IX.

The ruling party's list also included the names of children of several prominent government officials such as the daughter of the north Sumatra governor, and the sons of the late Information Minister Ali Moertopo, Social Affairs Minister Nani Sudarsono, parliamentarian Suhardiman and the former head of the state oil Company Ibnu Sutowo.

The wives of the powerful Chief of Staff General Benny Murdani, Army Chief Try Sutrisno and Navy Chief Rudy Kasenda were also on the list, the first two proposed as candidates for the Jakarta region.

Among the PPP's candidates were the son of party chairman J. Naro, while the PDI fielded one of the late President Sukarno's four daughters and her husband to represent the provinces of central Java and south Sumatra. Women currently hold 6.5 percent of parliamentary seats in Indonesia. The elections, the first in 5 years, are to be held on 23 April.

## BRIEFS

**SUBROTO ON NEW OIL PRICES**--Beginning early January, Indonesia will begin its sale of Minas [Sumatera Light Crude] at U.S.\$16.28 per barrel to the Asian market and beginning 1 February, it will sell its Minas oil to purchasers at U.S.\$17.56 per barrel, as fixed by OPEC. This was stated by Mining and Energy Minister Subroto to newsmen in Jakarta after reporting to President Suharto at Bina Graha Palace this morning. Subroto said he also reported to the head of state concerning the world oil market situation on the Western Texas Intermediate oil price on 2 January in the United States which reached U.S.\$18.10 per barrel as well as that applied to Brent oil which also brought the same price. According to Minister Subroto, factors which influence the oil prices have exceeded those fixed by OPEC and the decision by Saudi Arabia which made cutbacks in its oil production by 10 percent and further decreased another 10 percent for its market to Asia. Moreover, the price of Netback from Saudi Arabia, Iran, and Nigeria has been abolished since 1 January. He also reported to President Suharto the proposed meeting of ASEAN energy ministers during the 1st quarter of 1987. The meeting was to be held last December but because the ministers were occupied with their respective duties in their countries, the meeting was postponed accordingly. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1700 GMT 5 Jan 87 BK] /9738

**NEW EVENING PAPER APPROVED**--The Information Department has approved the publication of a new evening paper. Speaking to newsmen after calling on President Suharto at Bina Graha in Jakarta this morning, Information Minister Harmoko said administrative procedures for the new paper are being processed and its name and legal body will be announced after the administrative process is over. The Information Department permitted the publication of the new evening paper not as a substitute to the SINAR HARAPAN paper. He said the new paper will follow the existing regulations although some of its personnel had previously worked with SINAR HARAPAN. The new paper will have a new publication permit. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 8 Jan 87 BK] /9738



**TRADE MINISTER MEETS PHILIPPINE COUNTERPART**--The Philippines is interested in investing in the sugar industry, the tuna fish-processing industry, and coal mining and in importing gems from Indonesia. Philippine Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion expressed the Philippine interest during talks with Trade Minister Rakhmat Saleh in Jakarta yesterday [8 January]. In addition, the Philippines expects a guarantee from Indonesia for the delivery of rattan over a 10 year period. During the meeting, Minister Rakhmat Saleh expressed the hope that the Philippines would extend technical assistance in shipping and the shipment of rattan products. General issue discussed by the two ministers related to the promotion of trade through North Sulawesi and Davao. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 8 Jan 87 BK] /9738

**10 YEARS FOR MOSLEM PREACHER**--Jakarta (JP)--The North Jakarta District Court on Monday [22 December] sentenced a 32-year-old Moslem scholar to 10 years in jail for subversion. Presiding Judge Sunyoto said that Syarifin Maloko, a lecturer at the Jakarta Islamic Teaching Institute, was guilty of delivering a series of antigovernment sermons in North Jakarta between June and September of 1984. In an earlier session the prosecutor had requested that the court jail the defendant for 12 years. In his seditious sermons, the judge continued, Maloko also slandered top government officials and strongly opposed government policies. The defendant criticized the family planning program, the sending of Indonesian female workers to Saudi Arabia, and had addressed other economic and religious issues. "His political ambitions apparently motivated him to refuse the state ideology of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution," the judge said, adding that the defendant cooperated with several Moslem preachers in arranging antigovernment activities. Maloko is the seventh defendant charged with subversion by the North Jakarta District Court after the bloody Tanjungpriok riot of 12 September 1984. [Excerpt] [Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 23 Dec 86 p 1 BK] /12232

**ENVOY TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA DIES**--Indonesian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Raffiy Rasad died at the Leiden Hospital in the Netherlands on 24 December, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja announced. The remains of the late ambassador arrived in Jakarta on 26 December and would be buried at a Jakarta cemetery. [Summary] [Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 27 Dec 87 p 3 BK] /12232

CSO: 4200/264



## CHINA AGREES TO 30 JOINT VENTURES

Penang THE STAR in English 22 Dec 86 p 4

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Sun. — A Chinese trade delegation has signed more than 30 letters of intent with Malaysians to develop joint-venture projects.

Delegation head Gu Guoliang told a Press conference today they made about 300 appointments over the past three days with interested Malaysian investors and discussions were still going on.

He said that feasibility studies on the projects would first be conducted before an agreement was finalised.

Mr Gu, who is leading the Chinese team to the fourth China business conference, said that several bilateral trade contracts totalling US\$1.5 million were also signed.

He said that the province of Yunnan had agreed to purchase \$500,000 worth of rubber from Malaysia in exchange for the same value of phosphate.

The Kelantan State Economic Development Corporation had agreed to several joint-ventures including the establishment of a tobacco processing factory in the State.

Other ventures with the Kelantan SEDC were a wood-processing plant and a diesel engine assembly plant. An oral understanding was also achieved on the possibility of building a marble factory in Yunnan. Great interest was also shown between the Jiangsu Chinese officials and the Kelantan and Sarawak SEDCs to develop high technology silkworm rearing, processing and weaving projects.

Joint-ventures were also formed with Jiangsu, including a project to manufacture rubber gloves and set up chemical and light industries.

A Malaysian investor had also shown interest in undertaking renovations amounting to \$1.5 million of a 100-room tourist class hotel in Xian City, a chief tourist destination.

Another letter of intent was signed with Xian for the joint-venture construction of a giant power transmission and transformer station in Kuala Lumpur.

Niantian officials signed up for a joint-venture project to undertake exploration of jade and granite.

Fukien province agreed on five projects including the construction of a palm oil processing, tyre retreading and mineral water plants in Fukien (costing \$1.3 million). Projects in Malaysia were the establishment of a local resin factory and white fungus cultivation.

Dr Lau Boon Kin, co-organiser of the conference, said that the Chinese wanted more information on palm oil usage and processing technologies.

/8309

CSO: 4200/280

## DIESEL ENGINE JOINT VENTURE WITH CHINESE DISCUSSED

Penang THE STAR in English 22 Dec 86 p 1

[Text]

DISCUSSIONS between Chinese and Malaysian officials on the setting up of a joint-venture project in Malaysia to manufacture diesel engines for both the domestic and foreign markets have got off to a good start.

The diesel engine project, which is being offered by the Pahang Economic Development Corporation, is one of four projects China is keen to invest in Malaysia.

The others are a vermicelli factory, a TV components manufacturing plant and a medium-sized hydropower station.

The discussion is a spin-off of the ongoing 4th China Business Conference, which attracted a high-powered Chinese delegation and local businessmen as well as Government representatives.

The offer of the Pahang SEDC was taken up by officials from Yunnan Province, and the two sides immediately entered into discussions.

Mr Chang Soo, chairman of AGS Management Consultants Sdn Bhd, which organised the conference, said the diesel project was only one of several projects currently under serious discussion between the two sides.

Fujian Province entered into an agreement with a Malaysian company to re-tread rubber tyres, although details of the joint-venture were not immediately known.

He said a Chinese corporation, Sinochem, would sign an agreement with a local company on chemicals, while the

SEDCs of Pahang and Kelantan had invited the Chinese to visit the two States to have a first-hand look at things and be further briefed on the types of incentive schemes offered to attract investments.

Kelantan, he said, offered to China projects centred on wood-based industries like sawn timber, pottery works, arts and crafts, and food processing.

Mr Chang said the Chinese delegates were "very happy" with the invitation extended by the States, and they would visit the two States at a date to be fixed later.

On the 68 projects offered by the Chinese delegates in addition to the four projects, he said they were being discussed by the various delegates.

Mr Chang said the Chinese delegates were also happy to receive Mida materials and brochures about investment conditions and incentives in Malaysia.

On Thursday, there was a lively four-hour panel discussion with a lot of questions being raised by Malaysian delegates on relevant legal, social and economic aspects of doing business in China.

Some officials from banks and financial institutions wanted to know more about the rules and regulations in China.

Others wanted to know whether China was interested to invest in Malaysia or have joint business projects in Malaysia.

Some also wanted to know what projects they could offer for joint-ventures in China. — Bernama ES.

/8309

CSO: 4200/280

## SECRET ARMY SAID BEING TRAINED

Penang THE STAR in English 21 Dec 86 p 1

[Article by Robert Ho]

[Text]

**KUALA LUMPUR, Sat. —** More than 2,000 members of a group are being trained in *silat lincah* and the use of "long swords" (*Pedang*) and have been told "to wait for the right time to come out and lead the country," Deputy Home Minister Datuk Megat Junid Megat Ayob said today.

"Upon completing their training, which is done in various stages, they are issued with special uniforms," he said after opening the general meeting of an ex-students' association here. The trainees are also instructed in the mystical arts and awarded certificates.

Datuk Megat Junid declined to name the group or what uniform it used and only said that it sometimes identified itself as a social organisation and sometimes as a religious group. "One thing is for certain, it is not a political party," he said.

He added that the Home Ministry knew where its training centres were and would move in if the activities were deemed a threat to national security.

He said the leaders of the group had been questioned but they had claimed that the training was merely a form of exercise for its members and "more for *kebatinan*" (spiritual development).

Datuk Megat Junid said that the two main training centres were at its two headquarters while smaller training camps had been set up at its branches.

Asked if he was referring to the activities of the Islamic movement, *Al Arqam*, which was recently investigated by the Home Ministry, he said: "I cannot identify the group now."

On the investigations into *Al Arqam*,

Datuk Megat Junid said he met the *Al Arqam* chief Haji Ashaari Muhammed and seven of the movement's leaders last month.

He said that Haji Ashaari asked for the meeting upon learning of the Ministry's investigations into his organisation.

Haji Ashaari denied all the allegations against *Al Arqam* and he gave an assurance that it abided by government policies, Datuk Megat Junid said.

He declined to say whether the Government was inclined to believe *Al Arqam's* explanation.

Datuk Megat Junid also warned social organisations not to blindly accept funds from abroad.

## GOVERNMENT ATTACK ON PRESSURE GROUPS SCORED

Penang THE STAR in English 21 Dec 86 p 8

[Text]

IT HAS been quite some time since Malaysia proudly declared itself a modern democratic state and threw off its feudalistic trappings. It has since been in the forefront of international events in many things — not least in the Third World's just demand to be counted in the world's decision-making assemblies and to be heard. Just because Malaysia is small, not that rich and not powerful did not mean that it had to be trampled on by the Super-powers.

It is therefore bewildering that the same consideration is not being extended to four pressure groups (three of them small), one professional body and two political parties who between them have never collectively captured more than a third of the seats in the Dewan Rakyat. All have been accused to being out to destroy the "political and social fabric of the nation."

They are a mixed bag indeed. Aliran really is one person and devotes itself to social comment which sometimes finds favour and sometimes does not among even its most ardent admirers. The Consumers Association of Penang (CAP) is an alert watchdog against pollution, toxins, defective and dangerous goods and exploitation of labour. It has heightened consumers' awareness of their rights, even if it does sometimes bark a little too loudly up sundry suspect trees. The Environment Protection Society of Malaysia and the Selangor Graduates Society also involve only a handful of people and are best known for one.

The Bar Council is the startling inclusion because it is an elected professional body and speaks for its members as well as their clients. If it talks of the legal rights of the individual that is because its members work involves the life and liberty of their clients. You

could not say the same for other professional bodies like those for housing developers or engineers and anyway they never speak up for their members' clients — only themselves.

That these groups are capable of destroying the social or political fabric of the nation is unbelievable.

The DAP and PAS are a different kettle of fish altogether. They exist as political parties to seek power in order to introduce their own social and economic policies. In that way, they are no different from Usno, Umno or any other party. And like many politicians from all shades of the political spectrum, they have been known to seize on and exaggerate spectacular issues in order to project themselves individually or collectively in the public eye.

To say that they want to do the destroying is a political statement of the same order as the statement which said that democracy was dead when the amendments to the Official Secrets Act were passed.

It is to be hoped that as with the Executive's recent outburst that looked like criticism of the judiciary, the Government anger is only an indication of frustration at the administration's inability to get things moving in these trying economic times — and not a prelude to a political crackdown that would have a far-reaching effect on democracy.

The suggestion that if pressure groups want to touch on political

matters they should join political parties and slug it out with the Government at the polls is no solution. In this country, everything relates to politics, from the giving of taxi licences to getting scholarships. Everyone is touched by it.

Perhaps all sides need to stand back and take a long, hard look at themselves and at each other. There is a case for the argument that the Government is being too sensitive and too harsh on its critics. There is a case for the fear that pressure groups will get so wrapped up with their own arguments that they will become as intolerant as the militant anti-vivisectionists in the West who break the law to make their feelings known.

All sides sometimes resound uncomfortably with the shrillness of the self-righteous. It is the self-righteous of any side, ultimately, who are most to be feared.

PAPER VIEWS OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT AMENDMENT

Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 25 Nov 86 p 10

[Editorial: "OSA Amendment Tests the Government's Desire to Restrict Leaks"]

[Text] Clearly not everyone is satisfied with the explanations offered by the government about the 1972 Official Secrets Act Amendment. Actually, some oppose the amendment staunchly. It is wrong to group those opposing the amendment together. Some oppose the amendment for professional reasons, some oppose it on principle, and some oppose it because of ideology. For that reason, the interpretations of the government's clarification of the amendment differ from one group to another.

The professional group, for instance, is concerned that the amendment will circumscribe their activities. The level of concern of the professional group also differs depending on how wide or how narrow the impact of that amendment will have on their work and the experiences they have had since the act was ratified. In general, they are concerned that the amendment will cut off the flow of official information or they fear that the act will be used arbitrarily, thus eroding the bases upon which justice has been laid. It is easy to understand why this concern has arisen. Basically, the amendment covers areas of information which to date have been disseminated widely, and whoever is found to be holding official secrets wrongfully receives a mandatory sentence to prison for no less than 1 year.

The second group that opposes the amendment does so for reasons of principle. For this group, a measure that conflicts with its principles is to be opposed to the death. This amendment, they feel, goes against the principles of freedom and democracy. Any explanation offered will be unacceptable. The group that opposes the amendment on the basis of ideology includes the opposition parties who, of course, rarely agree with the government.

Nevertheless, the clarifications offered by several members of the Cabinet, including Mr Anwar Ibrahim, minister of education, this past Saturday, helped to alleviate the concern of groups who opposed the amendments more realistically. Mr Anwar, in a meeting with the Organization of Newspaper Reporters (ONE), said the Administrative Order that explained the implementation of the act would be appended to the draft bill for the amendment when it was presented for second reading next month. The directive, among other things, specifies the kinds of major secrets that fall under the act as well as the officials who are authorized to classify information as an official secret.

This measure sets limits on the kinds of information that may be categorized as secret and specifies the officials who are authorized to classify it. According to Mr Anwar, only a minister and the most senior officials designated by the minister are authorized to classify certain information as official secrets. It is understood that few senior officials will be so designated, namely, the chairman of the ministry's secretariat and chief directors and directors of certain departments and agencies. The file for secret information will be marked with a cross to make it readily recognizable. Other crimes related to government secrets are not subject to the Official Secrets Act.

Admitting that it is important to protect government official secrets, we hope the amendment passed by Parliament and ratified will meet the original target. In this connection, it cannot be denied that government information, whether secret or not, is leaked widely by civil servants. This information generally is of economic value to the provider and the receiver of such information. Information such as the approval by the City Council of an application to renovate a small building is made known to contractors long before the original applicant has been informed officially. Whether it uses the OSA, the Bribery Prevention Act, or the General Order, we hope the government will demonstrate its sincerity in preventing such dishonorable activity. It would be extremely harmful if the flow of information was restricted while bribery and treachery was allowed to continue.

6804/9716

CSO: 4213/29

UMNO CAUTIONED ABOUT EXPANDING INTO SABAH

Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 28 Oct 86 p 8

[Editorial: "UMNO Expanding Into Sabah"]

[Text] Discussions about the UMNO [United Malays National Organization] opening party wings in Sabah and perhaps in Sarawak are nothing new. The possibility of the UMNO doing this has been raised from time to time if not by UMNO leaders themselves then by leaders of the Malay communities of the two states that were freed of their colonial ties when Malaysia became an independent nation in 1963.

However, no definite decision has been made on this matter to date. The distinguished leaders of the UMNO themselves apparently have not reached a consensus on the party's need for a division in Sabah or Sarawak as it has on the Peninsula. On the one hand, a group of leaders say that the time is right for the UMNO to expand into Sabah; on the other hand, some feel it is not yet time to do so.

From this information, it appears that there is a consensus among party leaders that it is the question of time alone that creates an obstacle temporarily to the UMNO's expansion across the South China Sea to Sabah. Nevertheless, before any definite decision is made on the question, it would be good if the UMNO intensively studied why it needed to establish a wing there.

We all know that the UMNO was established in 1946 to fight for the Malays' interests. The party has played this role to this day. So, if the UMNO wants to expand into Sabah, it means that it also expects to receive support from the local Malays who now say they support the USNO [United Sabah National Organization] exclusively.

Should the question of the UMNO establishing a division in Sabah arise, the USNO will be the first to react because if the UMNO expands into Sabah, a number of problems arise in regard to the USNO's position. Is the USNO at present no longer making an impact in representing the interests of Malays in Sabah so that the Malays need a bigger umbrella to protect themselves? Or is it true, as has been predicted by many people, that if the UMNO expands into Sabah, the USNO will automatically be absorbed into the UMNO?



Without fail, the UMNO must use care in making a decision on this question. Its leadership must look at the matter thoroughly to ascertain whether it will obtain support from the local population, including the Malays whom it wants to represent. Or is the UMNO's experience in Labuan Island, formerly part of Sabah and now a federal territory, being revived by the party's topmost leaders before any commitment is made?

Perhaps it is the Labuan affair that has made the UMNO leaders cautious while, at the same time, a group in Sabah fervently wants the UMNO to expand into Sabah. However, the UMNO must not be influenced by the fervor of a group in that state. This group may want the UMNO in Sabah because it no longer is acceptable to the local population because of the arrogant or insolent way it held power. This antagonized its supporters and ended in the groups being removed from power.

This group feels no openings will be available to it if a new party is formed in Sabah. However, if the UMNO backs it to establish the UMNO in Sabah, the group might regain its influence.

Perhaps the goal behind the fervor of this small group of leaders in Sabah which is so desirous of having the UMNO in that state is to rig the UMNO for its own interests rather than those of the Malay community as a whole. Therefore, the UMNO must be vigilant and should not be hasty in deciding to establish a wing in Sabah.

6804/2716

CSO: 4213/29



HOME AFFAIRS OFFICIAL REPORTS ON ILLEGAL IMMIGRANT DEPORTATION

Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 20 Nov 86 p 3

[Article: "More Than 2,000 Illegal Immigrants Deported"]

[Excerpt] From August to September of this year, 2,086 illegal immigrants were deported from this country.

Datuk Megat Junid Megat Ayub, deputy minister for home affairs, said of this number, 1,573 came from Indonesia, 110 from Burma, 3 from India, 2 from Bangladesh, 335 from Thailand, 6 from Singapore, and 7 from the Philippines.

Responding to a question from Mr Lim Guan Eng (member of the DAP [Democratic Action Party] representing Melaka), he said the ministry had no figures for the number of Indonesian or Philippine illegal immigrants in this country.

"They avoid the authorities because they are afraid that measures will be taken against them under the immigration law," he said.

Datuk Megat Junid said his ministry was investigating Mr Lim's allegation that a large group of Indonesian illegal immigrants were living at Ulu Keratong Risda 2 in Pahang.

If the allegation were true, he said, stern measures would be taken against the illegal immigrants and their accomplices.

Responding to another question from Mr Zubir Embong (member of the BN [National Front] representing Kuala Terengganu), Datuk Megat Junid said the minister made arrests after he received information from the public about illegal immigrants.

The ministry, he said, received much information about Indonesian and Thai illegal immigrants but as yet had received no complaints about people from Hong Kong or Taiwan who stayed in this country after their visitors visas had expired and were thus categorized as illegal immigrants.

Therefore, he hoped the public would provide information on these individuals so that they could be arrested and deported immediately.

Responding to another question from Mr Mohd. Subky Haji Abdul Raof (member of the BN representing Balik Pulau), the deputy minister said illegal immigrants were responsible for the cost of their repatriation.

The government, he added, only paid the minimum expenses of those who absolutely were in need.

6804

CS0: 4213/29

## UNEMPLOYMENT SAID NIGHEST IN MANUFACTURING FIELD

Penang THE STAR in English 21 Dec 86 p 3

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Sat. — Sixty-three per cent of the 43,844 workers retrenched last year were from the manufacturing sector.

Of these, almost 70 per cent were production-related workers, according to the Labour and Manpower Report 1984/85.

It added that 12,785 workers were retrenched in the wood and wood-processing industry during the year — 3,000 following the closure of five plywood and veneer mills and 8,080 when 127 sawmills ceased operations.

The electrical/electronic industries retrenched 6,638 workers in 1985.

The report said the retrenchments were caused by a slump in the sales of high technology electronic products and strong Japanese competition.

The report also said retrenchments occurred in almost every State but the most affected were Perak, Selangor, Penang, Sarawak, Pahang, Johore, and Negri Sembilan.

Perak had the most retrenched workers (18,120) and the industries most affected, apart from tin mining, were textiles, wood, and wood products.

On trade unions, the report said the total accumulated assets of Peninsular Malaysia employees' unions increased steadily from about \$14 million in 1975 to over \$46.3 million in 1984.

The biggest union, the National Union of Plantation Workers (NUPW) (with 100,052 members), had assets value totalling \$8.4 million in 1984 while that of the Transport Workers' Union (10,201 members) was valued at \$4.4 million.

The Amalgamated National Union of Local Authorities' Employees (18,025 members) had assets of \$3.23 million in 1983 which reached \$3.37 million in 1984 while the National Union of Teaching Profession (28,546 members) raised its assets value from \$2.13 million to \$3.76 million over the same period.

/8309

CSO: 4200/280

## MANY FOUNDRIES CLOSED DUE TO RECESSION

Penang THE STAR in English 21 Dec 86 p 3

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Sat. — About 100 foundry and engineering industries in the country have shut down because of the recession, Deputy Finance Minister Loke Yuen Yow said today.

He said at present many viable small and medium businesses were also temporarily facing cash-flow problems as a result of the economic slowdown.

The Government, through Bank Negara, had intervened regularly in the financial system to inject funds to ease the tight liquidity in the system and to make more money available for loans, he said.

He said the Government was receptive to the problems faced by businessmen and had established a \$1 billion new investment fund in 1985 for loans at 10 per cent interest for new projects in the agricultural, manufacturing, mining and tourist industries.

He called upon the foundry and engineering industries to take up the \$200 million World Bank loan for medium and small-scale industries which was now open to non-bumiputra businessmen.

He was speaking at a dinner held in conjunction with the Federation of Malaysian Foundry and Engineering Industries Associations (Fomfeia) 10th anniversary celebrations here.

Mr Loke said when the Industrial Master Plan was

fully implemented, industrialisation would be much more rapid.

He said the foundry and engineering industries must acquire higher technology to be at par with international standards and increase productivity in order to "survive and progress in these difficult and competitive times."

The products of the industry, he said, must maintain their competitiveness to meet both the domestic as well as overseas market.

Mr Loke said his Ministry would study complaints of duties imposed on imports of certain steel and the "double taxation" of sales tax on certain products.

Measures would be taken to redress the situation if the claims were true, he added.

Mr Loke, who is also MCA central committee member, said the party was concerned with the problems faced by Chinese businessmen during the recession.

He said the party was "sensitive and receptive" to the views of medium and small Chinese businessmen and assured that the MCA would play its role effectively in the Government to champion the Chinese community's interests.

"In this light, the MCA National Economic Policy (NEP) Task Force will ensure that there are no deviations in the implementation of the policy," he said.

/8309

CSO: 4200/280

## BRIEFS

**CHRISTIAN RELIGION THREATENS ISLAM**—Kuala Lumpur, Monday [13 November]—The growth of the Christian religion in Central Kalimantan, center of such religious activity in Indonesia, may be threatening Islam in Sabah and Sarawak, according to Drs Dhya Cahaya Putra, a writer. He alleges that many Indonesian workers and illegal immigrants here propagate the Christian religion. "The Statistics Bureau of the Indonesian Council for the Propagation of Islam (DDII), which studied the growth of the Christian religion in the Central Kalimantan region for several years, found that such activity has reached the international stage," Drs Dhya said. This conclusion is based on the number of international Christian organizations that are very active in that region, he wrote in an article entitled, "Development of the Christian Religion in Central Kalimantan; Its Impact on Sabah and Sarawak," included in the most recent issue of the journal, PROPAGATION, published by the Malaysian Foundation for the Propagation of Islam. These Christian organizations include the Asia Foundation of California, the Catholic Relief Services of New York, the Christian National Evangelical Commission of California, and the Church World Services of New York. Drs Dhya said the propagators of the Christian religion there also established the "Dayak Evangelical Church" to attract Dayaks and Muslims to their religion. Drs Dhya alleged that the Christian religion appears to have a strong influence on the region's political and social system according to data which showed that 75 percent of Central Kalimantan's important positions are held by Christians. Drs Dhya warned Muslims in this state to take care that the growth of this religion did not prejudice the application of Islamic values in Malaysia.--BERNAMA [Text] [Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 4 Nov 86 p 6] 6904

**DAP OPPOSES AMENDMENT**—Kuala Lumpur, Sunday [9 November]—Today the DAP [Democratic Action Party] requested the government to withdraw the draft Official Secrets Act amendment bill from debate in Parliament or from being referred to the Parliamentary Selection Committee for study. Mr Lee Lam Thye, the DAP deputy secretary general, said the proposed amendment to the Official Secrets Act would "finish" democracy in this country. Mr Lee, who also is a member of Parliament representing Bukit Bintang, said the DAP would strongly oppose the draft amendment with various campaigns. He spoke to this question at the annual meeting of DAP federated region representatives held here today. The meeting formulated 12 resolutions including one requesting the government to withdraw the Official Secrets Act amendment from debate in Parliament. Others adopted included one requesting the government to establish a public commission to study deficiencies in the implementation of the New Economic Policy. The meeting also

adopted a resolution requesting the government to make certain that all of its policies were in accord with the principles of various ethnic groups and that the government establish a commission to investigate the question of ethnic polarization in this country.--BERNAMA [Text] [Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 10 Nov 86 p 4] 6804

CS0: 4213/29

CYCLONE-RAVAGED COOK ISLANDS ASKS GOVERNMENT FOR HELP

BK041004 Hong Kong AFP in English 0956 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Wellington, 4 Jan (AFP)--New Zealand was preparing Sunday to send urgent help to the Cook Islands to restore essential services wrecked by the most devastating cyclone to hit the tiny Pacific state, Prime Minister David Lange said here.

The government of Cook Islands Prime Minister Sir Tom Davis asked New Zealand to fly in emergency equipment and specialists to restore power and water supplies and communications cut by winds of 150 kilometers per hour (90 miles per hour) as Cyclone Sally battered the islands.

In a statement issued Sunday Mr Lange said New Zealand army engineers and equipment would be flown to the islands Monday.

"Emergency supplies for the restoration of electrical supplies and to keep the hospital functioning will be aboard the aircraft," he said.

The United States, France and Australia also offered aid.

The Cook Islands Disaster Center director and police chief Tepure Tapaitau said as many as 2,000 had been made homeless on the main island of Rarotonga.

However, no deaths or serious injuries have been reported so far.

He said the economy had "probably been set back 10 to 15 years."

Mr Tapaitau said the downtown Avarua on Rarotonga was "like a war zone now, completely devastated by the hurricane."

He added: "We are looking at 90 percent damage to downtown Avarua."

The area was a "mass of rubble, with power and communications wiped out and the roads impassable."

The debris included big boulders swept ashore by mountainous seas, ships wrecked in the storm, the rubble of smashed buildings and fallen palms blocking roads.

One witness said he had counted as many as nine ships of at least 30 meters (100 feet) length wrecked in Avatiu harbor or washed ashore by four-meter (13-foot) waves at the height of the storm.

Mr Tapa'itau said the Cook Islands hoped New Zealand could send an aircraft "as soon as possible to bring in relief supplies and monitor the outer islands" in the south of the island group.

He said first reports filtering in suggested Rarotonga had taken the brunt of the cyclone and that damage to other, smaller islands was less severe than first feared.

Initial estimates put the cost of the damage as high as 50 million U.S. dollars.

There was also fear Sunday that a strong earthquake near Vanuatu in the southwest Pacific Sunday might generate giant waves.

The Pacific Tsunami Warning Center in Hawaii reported an earthquake measuring 6.8 on the richter scale, but the Australian Bureau of Meteorology reported that the quake was not strong enough to generate a Pacific-wide Tsunami.

Mr Lange said that once an initial survey of damage was completed New Zealand would send further assistance.

He said the damage survey "will help the Cook Islands Government decide on the priorities it has for restoring the devastation caused by Cyclone Sally."

Foreign affairs and defence officials here began recalling essential army personnel from leave to fly to the cyclone-ravaged islands.

/12624

CSO: 4200/276



WITHDRAWAL OF ARMY FROM SINGAPORE CRITICIZED

HK290555 Hong Kong AFP in English 0542 GMT 29 Dec 86

[Text] Wellington 29 Dec (AFP)—Former defence chiefs and opposition critics of the government's decision to withdraw New Zealand's army battalion from Singapore over the next three years have said it will cause training problems, recruiting difficulties and loss of morale among troops.

The 700-plus unit, together with a helicopter unit and headquarters group, is all to return to base in New Zealand by the end of 1989, "to concentrate on the defence of New Zealand and the South Pacific" Prime Minister David Lange said last Tuesday.

But former chief of general staff, Major General Sir Leonard Thornton said it was another part of the current "negative defence policy", because New Zealand no longer had collective security arrangements with the United States and other powers, in the wake of the row over the ANZUS Defence Pact.

While it was "the right decision under today's defence policy", it would cause recruiting and retention problems, with overseas postings no longer a feature of army life.

Opposition National Party defence spokesman Doug Kidd labelled the withdrawal "sad news for the army in training terms".

He said Singapore provided "the toughest and most effective training ground" for the New Zealand Army and the decision flew in the face of the age government's commitment to defence of the Western alliance.

Mr. Kidd said if he was minister of defence the battalion would not be withdrawn.

In announcing the withdrawal, Mr. Lange said it had been planned since the 1978 defence review under the former national government, and would be carried out with the approval of Singapore, Australia and Britain, which had itself withdrawn from the island state some years before.

Mr. Lange said if the army had recruitment or morale problems because of the loss of Singapore postings, then the conditions of service in New Zealand would be studied.

New Zealand troops did not need some "offshore Shangri-la" to attract them to serve their country.

A new base would be built on North Island for the battalion, while exercising in the South Pacific and with allies would provide the necessary experience.

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CSO: 4200/276

## BRIEFS

**KANAK SUPPORTERS BANNED**--Wellington, 31 Dec (AFP)--Plans by more than 40 New Zealand trade union and anti-nuclear activists to tour New Caledonia in support of Kanak liberation have been blocked by a ban on the members entering the territory, tour organizer David Small said Wednesday. Mr Small said the group had been told by its Wellington-based travel agents that the French authorities in New Caledonia "will block entry for everyone connected with the tour." Mr Small said there had been no official word from French authorities or the French Embassy in Wellington and the group was now "reassessing the approaches it may make" to the French authorities to lift the ban. The group included Federation of Labor vice-president Sonja Davies, anti-nuclear activists Owen Wilks and Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament chairwoman Maire Ledbetter as well as church, trade union, Maori and other group representatives. The tour was to have visited Vanak areas of New Caledonia, including some of the sites where Kanak leaders had been killed during the independence struggle, Mr Small said. Mrs Davies said she "hopes the French will reverse their decision" and allow the group to proceed with its tour of support for the Kanak people. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0202 GMT 31 Dec 86 HK] /12624

**'GREENPEACE' ANTARCTIC MISSION**--[Words indistinct] "Greenpeace" leaves Auckland today on the first leg of its mission to establish a permanent base in Antarctica. A spokesman for Greenpeace says the environment group hopes to establish its credentials as a well-informed party in negotiations over the future of the continent. The spokesman said Greenpeace would set up a scientific research base on Antarctica. The base will take about 4 weeks to build and will accommodate four people involved in research into coastal fishing populations. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Dec 86 BK] /12624

CSO: 4200/276

RAMOS ON AFP 1986 PERFORMANCE, U.S. AID

1986 Achievements; NDF Violations

HK1011041 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Text] Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] chief General Fidel Ramos stressed that one of the biggest achievements of the New Armed Forces of the Philippines was its participation in the February revolution. At a press conference held at Camp Aguinaldo, General Ramos also expressed his delight over the improved morale, unity and discipline of the military. [Ramos recording indistinct]

At the same time, General Ramos warned that the military will thwart rebels' efforts to foment trouble. He has reiterated the three primary duties of the military, that is, protect the people, defend the authority and integrity of the Republic, as well as assist in government's civic activities.

On the cease-fire accord, Ramos enumerated eight possible violations by the National Democratic Front. The evidences pointing to these NDF violations will be submitted to the national cease-fire committee.

[Begin Ramos recording in English] This started at 0735 in the evening on 2d of December 1986. Twelve communist terrorists including six Amazons surprised a passenger bus bound for Arayat, Maraya Highway. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Seeks Extra Funds

Hk020635 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0500 GMT 2 Jan 87

[Text] New Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos asked that part of the U.S. economic aid be allocated to the Armed Forces. He said that the funds would be used to buy materials for civilian projects. According to Ramos, based on the 1983 agreement, the United States promised to offer \$470 million in economic aid and \$420 million in military aid for the next 5 years in exchange for continued use of the military bases. The United States has since stopped its military assistance, and that, according to Ramos, has made it impossible for the armed forces to buy new materials for the construction of school buildings, roads, and bridges.

## Warns Truce Violators

OW020519 Tokyo KYODO in English 0506 GMT 2 Jan 87

[Text] Manila, 2 Jan (KYODO)--Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Fidel Ramos warned that the military will launch "aggressive actions" against communist-led guerrillas if they commit more violations of a 60-day ceasefire agreement between the government and the underground left-wing coalition, the National Democratic Front (NDF).

In a yearend press conference, Ramos said the Philippine military has so far gathered reports of 32 "possible violations of the truce accord by the military arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), the New People's Army (NPA), since the agreement took effect December 10.

The NDF reported 15 violations committed by government troops and paramilitary forces.

Ramos said his instruction to field commanders to take aggressive actions against armed rebels not covered by government passes to carry weapons "should not be misunderstood" by the NDF, adding that it is the "mission" of the armed forces to protect the people.

"We only ask them not to provoke, not to start the ball rolling, not to set the stage, not to start the scenario and not to initiate the same incidents that could lead to violence," Ramos said.

The military has reported shootings and ambushes allegedly committed by the NPA in various parts of the country in addition to several incidents when guerrillas in formation displayed firearms in "population centers," which is a violation of the truce accord.

The five-member National Ceasefire Committee (NCC) has found that neither the NPA nor the military were involved in a shooting incident attributed by the military to the rebels in which three people were killed during a village dance 315 kilometers southeast of Manila.

But it ruled that a "show of force" by the NDF in nearby Nataan Province a day after the truce went into effect violated the agreement.

Ramos added that he had received reports of armed NPA guerrillas urging people to vote against approval of a draft constitution up for ratification in early February.

/12624

CSO: 4211/19

REPORT ON SISON'S VISIT WITH FILIPINOS IN AUSTRALIA

Quezon City NATIONAL MIDWEEK IN English 7 Jan 87 pp 16,17

[Article by Aida Santos Maranan]

[Text]

**T**he Philippine Consulate on Wentworth Street in the heart of bustling Sydney was once regarded by anti-Marcos Filipino and Australian activists as the symbol of the far-reaching intelligence and military machinery of the dictatorship. Not too long ago, hostile eyes behind its half-closed windows peered down on anti-Marcos demonstrators chanting slogans and brandishing placards and red banners.

One of the most popular issues which those rallyists brought to the doorstep of the consulate concerned human rights violations committed against political prisoners during the Marcos regime.

It was thus ironic that two of the most persecuted – and celebrated – political prisoners of the dictatorship would come to the very same consulate and speak about their experiences.

Jose Maria Sison, former chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines, and his wife, Juliet de Lima Sison, met with the Filipino community of New South Wales at the Philippine Consulate last September 13.

Joema, as Sison is more popularly known to friends and foes alike, was on the first leg of a month-long seven-city tour of Australia. For her part, Juliet had been invited by the La Trobe University in Melbourne to give the Annual Caroline Chisholm Lecture. Chisholm was one of Australia's first women activists in the 1800s.

Joema had been invited to Australia to lectures in several universities around the country. His hosts included a broad section of the Australian trade union movement, peace and human rights groups, church organizations, left-wing political parties, labor politicians, academics and members of the Filipino community.

**T**he Bayanihan ng mga Pilipino sa New South Wales, an organization of Filipinos based in Sydney, organized the public meeting of the Sisons with the Filipinos in Sydney.

In a 45-minute talk in which he explained the current political situation in the Philippines, Joema exuded confidence and a relaxed mood. He started his

extemporaneous talk in Tagalog and constantly shifted to English, to the delight of the Australians in the audience.

Explaining the program of the Partido ng Bayan, Joema said he was confident that the newly founded party would garner as much as 20 percent of the electoral vote.

"This is the first time in the history of Philippine politics that the traditional two-party system is being challenged," Sison said. He added that the democratic space provided by the ascendancy of the liberal Aquino government would give progressive organizations and individuals in the Philippines a chance "to test the possibilities that the electoral struggle offers."

The Partido ng Bayan represents a different arena of struggle for genuine social transformation, according to Sison. It is "different from all other traditional political parties since it would have its greatest electoral support from the majority of the people—the workers, peasants and the middle classes." He said that for too long the elite of the country had dominated the traditional political parties to the prejudice and misery of the Filipino people. He mentioned genuine land reform and the U.S. bases as the two key issues addressed by the PnB program.

"The national democratic forces want a long lasting peace, not simply a six-month ceasefire," Sison continued. "That is why the National Democratic Front has entered into a dialogue with the representatives of the Aquino government." But he warned that there were forces within the government and the military establishment which do not want a lasting peace and would work against the peace dialogue and against the national democratic forces.

Juliet Sison spoke as a representative of the Ecumenical Commission for Displaced Families and Communities (ECDFC), a group of human rights activists who look after the welfare and socio-economic needs of families displaced by militarization under the Marcos regime.

"Militarization, however, has not stopped," Juliet told the consulate audience. In fact, she said, it has even intensified to a greater degree than under the deposed regime, citing the deployment of army battalions in at least five regions of the country.

She appealed to the Filipino community to support the ECDF's work with material aid to militarization victims, most of whom were women and children. She said that progressive church groups, which had been active in the defense of human rights during the dictatorship, were involved in the Commission's work.



In a lively open forum, some in the audience showed their hostility to the nationalist ideas propounded by Sison. A woman, for instance, asked Joema: "Why do you have to continue fighting when we already have Cory?" But on the whole, a long-time Filipino expatriate said that he would never have had the chance to speak with the Sisons if they had not come to Australia. "They were made inaccessible to the people who would have benefitted from their ideas," he said. Another Filipino commented: "It is when things are not righted and the same exploitative structures remain and the politicians' promises are broken that people start moving away from their conservative and traditional points of view."

In Canberra, the Sisons met with a smaller Filipino community in the much more friendly and informal atmosphere of a private home. Sitting around a table laden with Pinoy dishes, the Filipinos and their Australian spouses spoke with the Sisons, unrestrained by the formalities dictated by a public meeting.

The atmosphere was congenial and relaxed, and Joema delighted his hosts with his witticisms and candid remarks about some politicians back home. As in Sydney, Joema and Juliet talked about the Partido ng Bayan and the current political situation. There was ample rapport between the Sisons and the Filipinos in the room. The freewheeling discussion went beyond the one-hour schedule and the Sisons left the community obviously pleased with the latter's warm response.

In Adelaide, Hobart, Brisbane and Perth, enthusiastic Filipinos turned out to attend public meetings and informal discussions organized for Joema. "I met a number of long-lost friends and acquaintances," Joema said. "Some of them were involved in student activism back in the late '60s and early '70s."

In Melbourne for the two-day National Conference on the Philippines, the Sisons were joined by other Filipinos who had been invited to attend the confab--Nelia Sancho-Liao of GABRIELA, Eugene Gonzales of No Nukes, Bob Ortaliz of the Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU) and Fr Ed de la Torre of the Volunteers for Popular Democracy.

In Victoria, a bienvenida dinner consisting of Filipino fiesta fare was hosted for the visiting Filipinos by the Aamahan ng mga Pilipino (SAMPa), the Samahan ng mga Filipinang Nagkakaisa (SFN) and other members of the community. Fr de la Torre, speaking on behalf of the Filipino delegation, lauded the good work that the Filipinos had done for the community in terms of organizational cooperation, information sharing and community work. The party lasted till midnight.

The Sisons were by then physically exhausted but obviously gratified by the hospitality of the Filipino communities all over Australia.

"A very worthwhile trip," Joema and Juliet Sison both agreed.

/9274

CS0: 4200/278



## ROMANIA OFFERS AIRLINE COUNTERTRADE DEAL

Quezon City NATIONAL MIDWEEK in English 7 Jan 87 p 55

[Text]

Romania's state-owned Central National Aeronautic (CNA) is offering help to Philippine Airlines (PAL) in getting needed domestic aircraft at low cost.

The offer is partly a financial countertrade arrangement expected to benefit PAL and Filipino producers and exporters since PAL will put up only half the price of a new aircraft in hard currency, while the other half will be in the form of products which Romania needs to import from the Philippines.

The Romanian government is offering its ROM-BAC One-Eleven series 560 aircraft, the standard-bearer of the Romanian aerospace industry. The Romanians are interested, on the other hand, in Philippine products such as copper, nickel, chrome, natural rubber, coffee, and coconut products.

The Romanian offer

will benefit PAL in other ways, Bounty International Corp. (BIC) President Rafael R. Benitez said. Among the advantages he mentioned were the relatively low price of the aircraft, savings in human resources training, PAL's high shop capability to maintain One-Eleven aircraft, and availability of spare parts.

Filipino producers and exporters will also gain from the transaction because they will have a "ready, captive market" for their products, Benitez said.

The ROMBAC is listed as the lowest priced narrow-bodied short- to medium-range passenger jet aircraft. Its price is at least US\$2 million lower than other aircraft of the same category.

The offer will soon be presented by CNA to PAL management through BIC, CNA's exclusive agent in the Philippines.

/9274  
CSO: 4200/278

OTHER GOVERNMENT, OPPOSITION CONSTITUTION ACTIVITIES

Ministry Launches Education Campaign

HK061407 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] The Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport (MECS) is launching an information and educational campaign on the new draft constitution for the plebiscite on 2 February. Here is Tommy Valencia for the full report.

[Begin recording] Education Minister Lourdes Quisumbing called on all regional directors and field officials of the ministry to go out and help in the information and educational campaign on the new draft constitution, to prepare the people to vote in the 2 February plebiscite. At the latest director's conference, Quisumbing lectures, seminars, and dialogues so they could explain the salient provisions of the draft constitution to the directors involved. She explained that the new draft constitution is for people, for education, and it is anti-directorship. She said that the ratification of the constitution is important because it will open new horizons for human development through liberation. [end recording]

Barangays to Hold meetings

HK020320 Manila Far East Broadcasting Corporation in English 2300 GMT  
1 Jan 87

[Text] The Commission on Elections (Comelec) yesterday said that every barangay in the country is required to hold at least one assembly meeting, or "pulung-pulong," to enlighten its members of the proposed 1986 Constitution. The draft charter will be submitted to the people for ratification on 2 February. This barangay assembly meeting, Comelec chairman Ramon H. Felipe said shall be under the supervision of the election registrar. Felipe said the Comelec has directed all provincial election supervisors to see to it that this is composed within their respective areas of jurisdiction.

Tolentino Calls for Debate

HK06013 Laoag City Nation Broadcasting Corporation Station DWRI in Ilocano  
0400 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] Two of President Aquino's cabinet members were challenged by former Senator Arturo Tolentino to debate the draft constitution.

They are Agrarian Reform Minister Heherson Alvarez and COA [Commission on Audit] Chairman Teofisto Guingona Jr. Alvarez has already written to Tolentino accepting his challenge. Alvarez, however, wanted the sociological, philosophical, and historical dimensions of the draft constitution to be included in the debate. Tolentino wanted the debate to be limited to one issue, which is whether to approve the new constitution or not. Tolentino suggested that the debate be limited to 2 and 1/2 hours in a nationwide radio and television hook-up. According to Guingona, there should be clear-cut ground rules for the debate.

#### Adeza Campaigns Against

HK060649 Laoag City Nation Broadcasting Corporation Station DWRI in Ilocano  
0400 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] Former Assemblyman Homobono Adaza returned from his trip to the United States and Europe and immediately started the campaign against the draft constitution. According to Adaza, the new constitution does not embody the true sentiments of the Filipino people. He added that if the draft constitution is approved Aquino and Laurel will have a longer tenure.

#### Simple Majority 'Sufficient'

HK021517 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 1 Jan 87 pp 1, 4

["Analysis" Column by Editor-in-Chief Amando Doronila: "Simple Majority Vote is Enough"]

[Text] A dangerous notion that has gained currency in the political debate is that President Aquino must win a "convincing majority" in the ratification of the new Constitution, otherwise the nation would face a constitutional crisis.

This notion is held and is being aggressively argued by opponents of the draft Constitution, including both the Right and the Left, and the foreign media have - mindlessly, I believe - picked up this theme and reported it to the four corners of the world.

The Aquino Government has made things more difficult for itself by falling into this semantical trap by presenting to the electorate the issue in this form - that ratification with a big majority is a vote of confidence for the Government.

Since the completion of the draft in October, opposition has grown. In the beginning, it came from the Right, but the 'no' opinion has been enlarged by the decision of the Kilusang Mayo UNO [KMU] [1 May Movement] to reject the draft and by the current reassessment by the Partido ng Bayan [PNB -- People's Party] of its original decision to support it "critically."

We thus now find the Left and the Right in the improbably situation of being strange bedfellows, trying to force the Government into a constitutional crisis for entirely different reasons. In other words, what we are witnessing is a new polarization over the issue of ratification.

It does not help the Government to claim that it would win 65 percent of the vote, as Presidential Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno has estimated. The important point is that the Government is presenting the constitutional issue according to the argument and the terms of reference of its opponents. It is playing into their hands.

Let us examine, one by one, the implications of this issue.

First, the fundamental issue at stake is the concept of majority in parliamentary democracy. The ground rules of parliamentary politics say that a majority means a vote of at least 50 percent plus one; and once the numbers have been established, the majority governs and its decision is to be accepted.

It does not matter whether or not the Government wins 65 percent of the vote or even more - what is important is a majority. Implicit in the argument of the opponents of the Constitution is that they are laying the ground rules of majority rule without quantifying how much is a majority and in breach of the fundamental principle of majority rule.

What the opponents, especially from the Right, are actually saying, is that they determine the size of the majority they would perceive as acceptable and that they would be free not to abide by the simple majority rule.

No democracy can work under this concept. Of course, it would be comfortable for the Government to win 90 percent of the vote - former President Marcos did better by rigging the results of the referendums his regime - but it is essential to make the point that a simple majority is sufficient and must be accepted with grace by those entering the political arena.

By engaging in the bigger numbers game, the Government has submitted itself to another legitimacy test under the terms set by its opponents. The Government should be the one setting the rules of the game - and the principle of simple majority is a valid one and has been found to be workable in established democracies.

The Left has not yet recovered from the disaster caused by the boycott. It is possible that in the constitutional issue both the Left and the Right are, again overestimating their political support.

The second time polarization took place was during the crisis in November arising from coup plots by the ultra-Rightist faction within the military. In the test of strength over whether the Armed Forces would support the Aquino Government, the moderate tendency in the military led by senior officers with constitutional sympathies, the middle tendency again demonstrated its strength.

What seems to be ignored by the Right and the Left is the reality of Philippine politics today: the middle ground is still the center of gravity. Polarization frightens centrists and when they are frightened they are forced into the embrace of constitutional formula that seek to avoid crisis and bloodshed.

The second implication is a more subtle one. The action of the Right and the Left to oppose the Constitution is essentially based on the assumption that together they have the numbers to force its rejection.

This assumption over-estimates the strength of both the Left and the Right. The political experience since the Feb. 7 snap elections may be a sobering lesson to both extremes.

Over the past 10 months, there have been two events over which political polarization took place. The first was during the snap elections and the events that immediately followed the polls. The Marcos regime put to the people the issue that their choice was between it and the Communists, and the Left waged a boycott campaign. Both sides grossly underestimated the strength of the middle ground of politics and the tradition behind it. The assertion of the center - to which belonged the large body of the people adhering to moderate political tendencies - in participating in the polls and in the post-election campaign to topple the Marcos regime stunned both the Right and the Left.

Loose and illogical rhetoric about constitutional crisis is self-defeating for the opponents of the Charter. They are scary and perhaps the Government is well-advised to recognize its own base of electoral strength.

The Government does not need to engage in pointless debate over the size of the majority in the plebiscite. It has the principle of simple majority rule on its side and, in a more important sense, it has the middle ground with its resilient tradition to count on. It's time to stop this nonsense about "overwhelming" or "convincing" majority.

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CSO: 4211/19

# KALINGA-APAYAO'S CLAVER CLARIFIES POSITION ON ISSUES

Quezon City NATIONAL MIDWEEK in English 7 Jan 87 pp 3-5

["Excerpts" of an interview by CORDILLERA NEWS & FEATURES with William F. Claver, officer-in-charge (OIC) governor of Kalinga-Apayao and chairman of the Cordillera People's Alliance; date and place not given]

[Text]

**L**awyer, defender of human rights in the Cordillera, chairman of the Cordillera People's Alliance (CPA) and officer-in-charge of the province of Kalinga-Apayao, William F. Claver met with correspondents of Cordillera News & Features recently to clarify his position on a number of issues being debated in the Cordillera. The following excerpts from that interview shed light on Claver's perceptions regarding the draft constitutional provisions for regional autonomy and the ongoing peace negotiations between the Aquino government and the Cordillera People's Liberation Army led by Fr. Balweg.

Governor Claver, you and the Cordillera People's Alliance were among the first proponents of regional autonomy in the Cordillera. What in your view should be the basis for seeking the creation of a Cordillera Regional Autonomous Government?

Our purpose in seeking self-rule or autonomy is to correct the situation of developmental imbalance which our people have

suffered for decades: the situation of never having been attended to and, at the same time, of having been robbed of all the benefits derived from the exploitation or development of the Cordillera's resources.

The richness of the Cordillera has been plundered. Minerals, timber, and various other resources have been extracted and taken out of the area to the detriment of our people as a whole. Meanwhile, our people's needs have been grossly neglected. None of the Cordillera's wealth has gone back—to our people in terms of socio-economic development. It is this historical as well as legal imbalance which we hope to correct with the attainment of autonomy.

Will autonomy give the Cordillera people a direct hand in the management of their territory's resources?

Yes. The proposed Constitution — if ratified — will require the drafting of an organic act to provide for legislative powers of autonomous governments over ancestral domain and natural



resources. This concerns not only the management and control of resources, but also the guarantee of a share in the benefits derived from the utilization of such resources.

The new Constitution at least gives us a peephole through which we can see how our people's aspirations will be realized.

Do you then find the draft constitution provisions on autonomous government satisfactory? Or would you say that they at least approximate that which the Cordillera people desire?

They are not satisfactory in the sense that they fail to define exactly the means by which our people will be benefited. Much depends on how Congress and the Regional Consultative Commissions will draft the required organic act.

But it is also this lack of specificity which gives our people leeway to struggle for what they really want. The provisions on ancestral domain and natural resources, undefined as they are, give our people the opportunity to maximize their demands, as if these were already so stated in the Constitution.

It would not benefit our people to have their rights guaranteed so easily. I am satisfied with the provisions in their present form because they challenge our people to assert even more fully their right to their ancestral domain, in pursuance of what we call self-determination.

Given the nature of past Philippine legislatures, do you think the Cordillera people stand a good chance of pursuing their demands successfully — before a new Congress?

Laws enacted in the country will always reflect on the experience of the people.

The Cordillera people have

experienced repression. And, thanks to the efforts of the many pro-people, cause-oriented organizations during the repressive Marcos years, our people have raised their consciousness or level of political education. Consequently, our people are now able consistently to assert their rights; to struggle and work, not just individually, but as organized groups ready to protect and promote the general welfare.

I remember our experience in the Constitutional Convention of 1971. I was a delegate to that assembly. We were able to win approval for the recognition of ancestral proprietary rights, for the creation of regional autonomous governments, and for many other structural changes that would benefit not only the Cordillera people, but other national cultural communities as well.

However, these provisions were eventually scuttled by vested interests. The American Chamber of Commerce in the Philippines worked on some Con-Con delegates so that in 1972, the provisions in question were dropped or deleted.

The lesson from this experience is that during that period of the Con-Con, only we, the so-called leaders, were thinking of what was supposedly best for our people. There was no popular participation. No organizations from either the Cordillera or Mindanao exerted public pressure or even raised a complaint. The people at large were scarcely aware of political issues then. They had not yet undergone the educative process which they later underwent during the long years of martial rule. And so, when the provisions on regional autonomy and ancestral proprietary rights were scuttled—despite their having been already approved on third reading — our people didn't care.



Now, we have the Cordillera People's Alliance. And this is the purpose of the CPA's program: to bring every issue that concerns the people of the Cordillera to every barrio, every valley, every nook and cranny of the region. We started doing this in 1984, when organizations in the Cordillera also began to focus on the prospect of regional autonomy. Since 1984, ours has been a sustained, a continuing campaign for the recognition and respect of our people's rights to their ancestral domain, and to self-determination or genuine autonomy.

Governor Claver, in the movement for Cordillera autonomy, your name has been linked not only with the CPA and its program, but also with the negotiations between the government and the Cordillera People's Liberation Army. How exactly do you view the CPLA, the demands it has presented to the government, and its definition of autonomy?

I think the demands, the concepts and ideas of the CPLA are all confused. Let us say that the CPLA was born out of some controversy. And so, in their breaking away from the NPA and coming out with a more pro-establishment, yet so-called pro-people agenda, they have had to come up with something — a compromise — which may have not been very well thought out.

It is, however, observed that since the formation of the CPLA, an improvement in their style has developed. Now, they are adopting some of the CPA's basic demands.

But your name has been bannered by certain parties who claim that you are a staunch supporter of the CPLA.

Staunch supporter? I am not aware of this. If you look at the facts, you will discover that I

have been invited to all those talks between Butz Aquino and Conrado Balweg because it is perceived by Fr. Balweg that, with my presence, the NPA will not engage in any disruptive work.

Butz Aquino himself stated rather frankly — when he met me and some members of the press at Mt. Data last September — that "we've always been requesting the presence of Governor Claver because he is virtually the hostage in all these negotiations."

I ensure the government's safety as well as Balweg's safety. But this is also where I have come to disagree with the concepts and moves of Butz Aquino and Balweg: they make use of people for their own ends.

I have never agreed or seen any point of agreement with the CPLA's demands or the government panel's ideas during the peace negotiations. I have not voiced out anything about this before simply because we are not part of these arrangements.

What do you think about all those development projects in the Cordillera being coursed through the CPLA, the Cordillera Bodong Association (CBA) or their allies?

A nincompoop's demand! We are now coming out openly with our views regarding the CPLA precisely because we are not in agreement with it. Balweg and his group are practically demanding that they be left in control of the Cordillera. What then would be the reason for setting up an autonomous government? And we have envisioned this autonomous government as one characterized by participatory democracy. If control is granted only to the CPLA, then what have we been fighting for all along?

And regarding the CPLA's proposal that it become the armed forces of the Cordillera...

we have vigorously objected to that.

Speaking of armed forces, how do you view the CPLA's current alignment with the NAFF?

The team-up between the military and the CPLA can lead only to armed confrontation with the NPA.

And the entry of a third party called the Cordillera Broad Coalition into the Balweg-Aquino peace negotiations?

I agree that something like this coalition ought to be created. But not this way, where everything is being done in such a great hurry. Puros pahabol. It is very undemocratic.

And there is a falsification of facts here. They always mention the OIC of Kalinga-Apayao, as if I had agreed to be party to this kind of approach to the Cordillera peace talks.

I received telegrams and directives for me to attend the CBC meetings with the CPLA. I

refused. In the first place, it was something very presumptuous of the organization's leaders, sending me those directives. It may be all right for them to think about participating in all these negotiations because they are non-government entities. But then, to be directing someone in government to participate in these talks — that's presuming too much. That is very insulting to my position, even if I am only an OIC. More so because I am the chairman of the Cordillera People's Alliance.

This CBC business reeks of opportunism, if not outright carpetbagging. We have our more persuasive ways of getting the President's ear. And it involves nothing of this sort — this cheap kind of riding on the crest of bogus peace talks.

Why do you call it bogus?

Why talk with Balweg when he has already capitulated? You talk to the NPA in the Cordillera who have not. [M]

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CSO: 4200/278

# HOUSING AUTHORITY HEAD ON PROGRAMS, SQUATTER DEMOLITIONS

Quezon City NATIONAL MIDWEEK in English 17 Dec 86 pp 3, 4

[Interview by Daisy J. Leyva with Lito Atienza, general manager of the National Housing Authority; date and place not given]

[Text]

**F**ormer opposition Assemblyman Joselito Atienza is the general manager of the National Housing Authority (NHA). The Liberal Party-Salonga wing stalwart has a degree in Architecture. He worked for former Manila Mayor Ramon Bagatsing and as a private public relations consultant before being elected to the Batasan Pambansa in 1984.

During the Marcos regime, the NHA was at the forefront of forcible evictions of urban poor people from their communities. Because a large percentage of the urban poor population in Manila and its suburbs are "squatters" who do not own the land their houses are built on, the demolitions became a major public issue against the Marcos regime.

How would you differentiate the response of the Aquino government to the problems of the urban poor, especially housing, in Metro Manila and other key cities in the country, from the response of the Marcos regime?

President Aquino sincerely wants to solve the housing and other problems of the urban poor regardless of any political

(considerations). I feel that Mr. Marcos utilized the housing problem and the desire of Filipinos to own a piece of land for his political benefit. He only (promised to solve) it during his political campaigns.

Mr. Marcos (implemented) programs that gave initial outright benefits without minding whether these would cause Filipinos bigger problems in the future. Many of the problems facing us now were in fact caused by Mr. Marcos' politicking.

Has the NHA developed new housing programs or projects?

We have looked at and studied the urban centers, and have classified different types of housing problems. One of these could be the most critical. This is the indigent-squatter family. Such families need immediate government support. These are the squatters who roam the street, who sleep on the sidewalks. Some are even sleeping in trees now.

Then, there are the slum communities where squatter families are concentrated. The government must improve these communities and upgrade their

conditions. Because nobody owns the land, nobody develops it. We are taking a very serious look at these communities.

We would like to attack the problem at its roots. This is the land issue. We feel that the moment we settle the land issue and the prospect of ownership is given to families, then we can involve them in programs we are developing. Therefore, as soon as we settle the land issue, we feel that we can get the families to work in the development of their areas, together with our technical men, thereby reducing the costs of upgrading (the communities).

How far have these programs progressed?

We have already presented these to the President. She totally approves our directions and we are ready to launch these programs as soon as we get full budgetary support.

How do you propose solving the land issue that you mentioned?

We have several schemes in mind. One would be for the government to buy or acquire land. The land, in turn, could be distributed to the original tenants, with the understanding that they would pay for it. Most families in this situation are willing and able to pay for the land.

One of the demands of long-time squatters especially in Metro Manila is the turn-over of land they have occupied for years and years to them. Will the government respond to this?

That's where we will not agree. The government cannot afford to give away land to most of the needy people. A program anchored on a give-away can't even take off the ground. And to make a housing program of government really work to the advantage of the urban poor, we should make it a program that

would run without their depending on government. The people should contribute their share and pay at least a minimal cost.

Can you explain the direction being taken by the NHA, and your priorities regarding the urban poor problem in general?

I'd like to state that we are redirecting our efforts along resettlement projects and programs. Outright resettlement of communities, transfer of communities from one place to a resettlement of project will be discouraged by us in the very near future. We feel that uprooting communities has not been successful as far as the families are concerned. Proof of this is, after a while of settling down in the resettlement project, they trickle back to the metropolis and they squat back in their old communities. So if I rate the resettlement efforts of government at this point, I would rate it as a total failure. So there is a need for us to redirect our programs.

Recent demolitions in Metro Manila have once more become the focus of attention of urban poor groups. I was able to talk to some of their leaders. They were not sure who had ordered these demolitions. Can you tell me who has authority over the demolition of squatter communities in Metro Manila?

Demolitions as a general rule are under the direct supervision and responsibility of the local governments. They are not in any way the sole responsibility of the NHA. To clarify and to specifically categorize the responsibilities: the NHA takes care of the relocation sites where the family shall be transferred to, and the housing needs of the relocatees. The act of ejection and even the prevention of the developing community of squatters, and in other words prevent-

ing the violation of existing laws on squatting and grabbing lands, those are primary responsibilities of the local governments. So if you hear of any demolition, the local governments must be on top of that demolition. The role of the NHA would be supportive only as far as the needs of those to be relocated are concerned.

How about demolitions in which the NHA has prominently figured like the case of Dagat-dagatan?

These are the exceptions to what I mentioned earlier. On government land where the NHA is given primary responsibility by presidential direction, or NHA projects which are invaded by squatters like in Dagat-dagatan, the Karangalan Village. In other words, when the open spaces are NHA property, then we institute demolition proceedings. We are the ones who invite the other agencies, the law enforcing agencies to help us clear the area.

The demolition in Dagat-dagatan was a fairly controversial one.

That is an example of an NHA project supposedly for the poor—the poor of Tondo and the poor of Metro Manila. We have open spaces there which were invaded by thousands of families. Now if

we allowed them to just occupy the land and the project is not pursued and not fully developed, then the interest of the poor would have actually been sacrificed. That is why we would want them to clear all the illegal structures so that we can fully develop the place and then we can redistribute this to the deserving urban poor.

Military men were present during the demolition in Dagat-dagatan. Was that necessary?

The military is usually just a support force. They are there to preserve law and order, to see to it that there is no violence committed by either side. Let's face it, when you demolish one home, you do a lot of violence as far as the family's interest is concerned. So it is very easy to incite physical violence under those conditions. There is a need for peace-keeping forces to be present but they are not supposed to be doing the actual demolition.

The people we spoke with from the urban poor leadership were complaining about the role the military played during the demolition.

In fairness to the military, I was there. They were not engaged in demolition work. They were just physically present.. [M]

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CSO: 4200/278



## SALAMAT DISCUSSES MILF GRIEVANCES, AGENDA, NEGOTIATION POINTS

Queson City NATIONAL MIDWEEK in English 3 Dec 86 pp 3-8

[Interview by Jose F. Lacaba with Hashim Salamat, chairman of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front; conducted "Somewhere in the Islamic World," date not indicated]

[Excerpt]

**T**he name of Salamat Hashim, chairman of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front, is hardly a household word. It is Nur Misuari, chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front, who is better known, a charismatic figure and a media darling like Father Conrado Balweg of the Cordillera People's Liberation Army. When it comes to clandestine or armed revolutionary movements, however, media projection is not always an accurate gauge of potential or actual significance.

Although it began as a break-away group of the MNLF, the MILF claims its armed force, the Bangsa Moro Islamic Armed Forces, is now bigger than Nur's Bangsa Moro Army. An independent observer from Iligan believes the claim is justified. The MILF has dropped the demand for secession in favor of "genuine autonomy," and as a result, says this Iligan observer, it has gained the sympathy and support even of Christians and lumads (tribal Filipinos) in Mindanao. Furthermore, its avowed willingness to enter into tactical

or even strategic alliances with "other revolutionary forces," including the National Democratic Front, could expand the MILF's sphere of influence and make it, in the eyes of counter-insurgency experts, a bigger threat to "national security" than the MNLF itself.

Salamat Hashim does not project a macho-militant image. He is soft-spoken, mild-mannered, an intellectual type. His comrades address him as "Ustadz," which in Arabic means professor but in Mindanao refers to a religious leader. Hashim is neither, but the fact that he is a graduate of a Cairo university (lacking only a thesis for his doctorate, on the state of Islam in Southeast Asia), plus his generally professorial air, could account for the use of the title.

Born in Pagalungan, Cotabato (now part of Maguindanao province), on July 7, 1941, Hashim belongs, on his mother's side, to the same royal family as the late Congressman Salipada Pendatun. The fact of royalty, however, does not impress him: "I do not consider this real, this royal

"blood. I believe that everybody is equal." It was as a student in Cairo that he first became involved in the Moro struggle. In 1962, along with fellow Muslim students, he helped organize a group called Moro Liberation Front: "The original idea was not to take arms against the Philippine government but to launch a sort of reform movement, to reform Muslim society in Mindanao." At about the same time, Nur Misuari and other young Muslim students in Manila were also organizing. Sometime in 1968, according to Hashim, returned students from Cairo linked up with Nur's group, and together they established the Moro National Liberation Front, which only came out in the open, complete with a Bangsa Moro Army, upon the declaration of martial law.

The late Sixties, a period of ferment in Manila, was a time of terror in Mindanao. Non-Muslim settlers set up a paramilitary group called the Ilaga (Rat), which preyed on Muslim communities. In retaliation, Moro warlords organized the Black-shirts of Cotabato and the Barracudas of Lanao. There was a Muslim Independence Movement at this time (later renamed the Mindanao Independence Movement), but Hashim says it was not a serious separatist group, just a bunch of traditional politicians trying to attract the attention of the national government. Secession became a major issue only after martial law, when the military launched massive operations against the Muslims in the South. "We felt there was a genocidal campaign against us," says Hashim. "The Philippine government wanted to wipe us out, so we thought it was better for us to secede from the Philippine government."

As a result of the Tripoli Agreement of 1976, the MNLF moderated its demand to "auto-

nomy . . . within the realm of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of the Philippines." Although Misuari has recently been reported as speaking of secession, Salamat Hashim's MILF more or less sticks to that Tripoli formula, adding only the adjective "genuine" before "autonomy."

Salamat Hashim came back to what he calls the Bangsa Moro homeland in 1970. After martial law he served for a while at the battlefield, but in 1974, when he was still vice-chairman of the MNLF and chairman of its foreign affairs committee, he went abroad and has been based there since, staying mostly in the Mideast.

Hashim's involvement in what he calls the Moro Revolution has taken up so much of his time that he got around to attending to his personal life only recently. "My original idea was not to marry except after victory," he says. But the revolution turned out to be so protracted that he decided to change his mind and got married to "a Spanish-Ilonga-Maranaw mestiza" named Zenaida early this year.

The following interview with Ustadz Salamat Hashim was conducted in a city which he wants identified only as "somewhere in the Islamic world." MILF officials had requested and arranged the exclusive interview, which they said was the first time he would be interviewed by a Filipino journalist. We had two long sessions totalling close to four hours. The first was a wide-ranging unstructured interview; the second, made two days later at the request of the MILF officials who had arranged my trip, was a bit more structured and was videotaped by an Arab sympathizer, but covered basically the same ground. The following edited transcript follows the structure of the second interview but includes details that came out during the first.



Nur Misuari of the Moro National Liberation Front has gone back to the Philippines and is very much in the news because he has entered into negotiations with the Aquino government and has reportedly been conducting consultations with the Moro people. How do you view these developments?

As far as the Moro Islamic Liberation Front is concerned, these developments are not important. We know that it will not affect our struggle and we also know that response of the Bangsa Moro people to the so-called consultations of Mr. Misuari was negative.

Is the MILF also interested in having ceasefire negotiations or peace talks with the Aquino government?

The policy of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front regarding negotiations is consistent. We open our doors to a political settlement of the problem in Southern Philippines if the initiative comes from the other party. But we have some conditions. Like, for example: contacts with us from the Philippine government should be channeled through the Organization of Islamic Conference, OIC, or through the Muslim World League. And if there are to be negotiations, they should also be under the auspices of either of these two international organizations, or both.

I understand that some preliminary or exploratory contacts have been made by some representatives of the Aquino government. Are you at liberty to talk about this?

Yes. That happened last September 20 or 21. The Philippine government sent a representative to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and we met the delegation under the auspices of the Muslim World League. The delegation was headed by Mr. Mamintal

Tamano, the deputy foreign minister.

And what were the results of these preliminary contacts?

We did not discuss serious matters regarding the problems in Southern Philippines. We only discussed matters concerning negotiations, and we agreed to continue these negotiations. And he extended to me the invitation of the President to go to the Philippines. But I told him I do not have to be invited as far as going to Mindanao is concerned. Mindanao is my homeland, and I do not need the invitation of anybody.

But did he offer you immunity from arrest?

He offered me immunity from arrest, and I told him I do not need it because my people can take care of my security. I told him if I want to go to Mindanao, I go to Mindanao my own way.

I have heard it said by some people that there is already a de facto ceasefire between the government and the MILF. They cite as proof of this the case of Hadji Murad, MILF vice-chairman for military affairs, who was recently captured and almost immediately released by the military. This contrasts with what happened to Rodolfo Salas, alleged chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines, whom the military refuses to release. What can you say about this?

There is no de facto ceasefire. Hadji Murad was released due to pressure from the Bangsa Moro people and also from the Bangsa Moro Islamic Armed Forces.

What exactly happened? How did the people exert pressure?

You see, thousands of people from Marawi City, shouting "Allahu Akbar!", marched to the headquarters of the army where

Hadji Murad was detained, and they demanded the release of Hadji Murad and his companions. They even offered their necks to be cut in exchange for the release of Hadji Murad. They said, "You slaughter us all. Set our brothers free." On the part of the Bangsa Moro Islamic Armed Forces, around 4,000 of them surrounded Marawi City and I think around 7,000 or more surrounded Cotabato City. And the deputy of Hadji Murad disseminated orders to all our military camps - we have at present 11 military main headquarters in Southern Philippines - to launch an all-out military offensive at the same time, from Davao to Cotabato, Lanao, Zamboanga and Basilan, if Hadji Murad was not released. I believe military intelligence knew something about this.

And they released Hadji Murad that very day?

That very day Hadji Murad was released.

What is your personal assessment of President Aquino and of the new government?

Personally I admire Mrs. Corazon Aquino not only because she became the president, through what you call people's power, not only because she was able to oust the dictator of the country, but also because I feel that she is sincere in solving the problems of her people. But although I admire the president, I feel there are some unprogressive elements in her cabinet who may cause serious complications to her administration.

Are you thinking specifically of Minister Juan Ponce Enrile?

We would not want to mention names, but I think that is quite clear.

Do you think there is a possibility of a military coup headed by Enrile?

We would not rule out that possibility, but I think even if there is a military coup at this time, it cannot succeed.

What makes you say that?

I think the present administration can still mobilize people power, people's power.

What would be the MILF's response to a coup d'etat?

I would not like to talk about the MILF regarding this matter. But what I can say is that the Bangsa Moro people supported Mrs. Aquino during the elections, and I think that if there is any move by anybody to remove her from the presidency, it is natural that the Bangsa Moro people will also help her.

President Aquino has stated on several occasions that there is no longer any reason for armed resistance now that the Marcos dictatorship is no longer in power. Do you agree with this view? Would you be willing to lay down your arms if the Aquino government insists on this as a precondition to the solution of the so-called Moro problem?

The problem of the Bangsa Moro people was aggravated by the dictatorship of Marcos, but it started long before that. Regarding laying down our firearms, that is definitely impossible. It is impossible for us to lay down our arms unless the Bangsa Moro problem is completely solved to the satisfaction of the Bangsa Moro people.

When you speak of the Moro problem, what exactly do you mean?

The core of the Moro problem is the demand for the right to self-determination, and I think the least we can do is to establish an autonomous government in order to answer that demand.

I read the output paper of the MILF consultative assembly held last October 8 in Maguindanao, and this states that the right to self-determination shall mean "genuine autonomy, within the realm of the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of the Philippines." What exactly does this mean? First of all, is this a recognition that the Moro people are Filipinos?

Well, this is not a recognition that the Moro people are Filipinos. The Bangsa Moro people want to maintain their separate and distinct identity from the Filipinos. However, we believe that there is no contradiction in maintaining a separate and distinct identity and in establishing an autonomous government within the territorial integrity of the Republic of the Philippines.

So what exactly would "genuine autonomy" entail?

All aspects of government would be under the control of the autonomous government, except for matters concerning foreign affairs and national defense.

Once autonomy is in effect and Muslims are in control of the autonomous government, what happens to Christians, lumads or tribal Filipinos, and other Filipinos living in the autonomous regions?

We intend to establish a democratic autonomous government, and under the democratic system, everybody will be treated equally, regardless of faith, creed, religion, tribal origin or social standing. When we say Bangsa Moro, we actually refer to the natives of the area, natives of the Bangsa Moro homeland, and this would also include Christians. If they want to be Bangsa Moro, we include them.

But what would you consider as the Bangsa Moro homeland?

We consider the entire islands of Mindanao, Basilan, Sulu and Palawan as the Bangsa Moro traditional homeland. But of course, for practical purposes, the territory of the autonomy is negotiable.

You wouldn't limit yourself to the 13 provinces stipulated in the Tripoli Agreement?

That is what I said. That could be negotiable.

It could be more, it could be less?

That's right.

Mindanao, Sulu, Palawan - the Minsupala area - may have been historically under Muslim dominance, but there has been a lot of migration, and right now the population is predominantly non-Muslim. In a democratic set-up, it is not at all unlikely that the autonomous government would still be dominated by non-Muslims. Wouldn't that bring you back to the problem you have now, with Muslims again ending up as victims of discrimination and neglect? How do you propose to get around this problem?

According to our estimate, the Muslims in the area, together with non-Muslim natives like the Tirurays, Bagobos, Bilaans, Subanons and many others, constitute the majority in the area, and we know that these non-Muslim natives in the area are sympathetic to the Muslims. They have the same dreams and aspirations. They feel that they are natives of the area, and they feel that the land in Mindanao is their ancestral land. They have the same feelings as the Muslims.

One of the things that worries Christians is that a Muslim-dominated autonomous government might put Shariah, or the Islamic law, into effect, and this

would mean the use of the Islamic penal system which involves — well, we read about this in the news — beheading, cutting off of hands, and other such punishments. What do you have to say about this?

In a democratic society, the responsibility of passing laws is entrusted to the legislature. It is not a Muslim scholar who will pass the laws, but the members of the legislative assembly who are elected by the people. That assembly would include non-Muslims.

In other words, the law covering the autonomous region would not necessarily be the Shariah.

That would depend on the legislative assembly. If the legislative assembly will agree that the law which will cover the autonomous region is Shariah, then that is its right.

The law could also be a combination of Shariah and Philippine laws?

Yes. And it could even be mainly Philippine laws.

I think non-Muslim women in the autonomous region are also worried about how they would be treated. There is a widespread belief — I don't know how true this is — that in Islam women are considered inferior or subordinate to men and do not enjoy equal political and economic rights.

On the contrary, Islam enjoins equal treatment of men and women. But it is in the Koran, you see, that the man is always the leader. It cannot be the opposite. In Islam women are supposed to take care of the family, of the house.

But the president of the Philippines is a woman. The governor of Lanao, who heads a new women's party, is a woman and a Muslim. In politics, would you

recognize the leadership of a woman?

We do not say that we do not recognize women as leaders. Islam does not encourage women to participate in political life, but I don't say Islam does not allow it. As a matter of fact, in the MILF, we have a woman in the central committee and we have women handling top positions. We also have special military training for women who want to be trained in combat.

Let me get back to autonomy. What made the MILF abandon the demand for secession, for the creation of a Bangsa Moro republic? Misuari is again raising this demand, but the MILF is more or less sticking to the provisions of the Tripoli Agreement in this regard.

The Moro Islamic Liberation Front changed its demand to autonomy in response to many resolutions of the Organization of Islamic Conference calling for a peaceful and just political solution of the Bangsa Moro problem within the territorial integrity of the Republic of the Philippines.

But you feel that the demand for secession, at the time you raised it, was justified or necessitated by circumstances?

I think it was justified when there was a genocidal campaign against Muslims, and that was during the time of Marcos.

This change from secession to autonomy is not — as some people fear — simply a tactical maneuver to neutralize or win over the Christians and Lumads in the proposed autonomous region? Is the creation of a separate Islamic state still a strategic or long-term objective as far as the Moro liberation forces are concerned?

We shifted to autonomy in response to the resolution of the



Organization of Islamic Conference, and therefore we have to abide by that resolution asking us to accept autonomy.

But if conditions change — let's say, another military regime takes over — would you say that secession is still an option that the Moro forces could take?

We do not know what will be the situation in the future. If there will be a change in the situation, then there will be a different response.

Speaking of the Tripoli Agreement, what is the MILF stand on this now that one of the signatories — the Marcos government — has been overthrown?

The Tripoli Agreement, par-takes of the nature of an international accord. It was witnessed by an international organization representing more than 40 sovereign states. We believe that such an agreement cannot be abolished or invalidated.

Does this mean the Tripoli Agreement is still in effect?

No, we do not say it is still in effect, but we believe that it should not be forgotten. It should be the basis of any further negotiations with the government.

One of the things I noticed about the Tripoli Agreement is that it contains a lot of provisions that were supposed to be discussed later, but apparently there were no further discussions, and the details never got spelled out.

Yes, those were general matters, and it is very difficult to stick to general matters because they cause misunderstanding.

One of the apparent after-effects of the Tripoli Agreement was the split of the Moro National Liberation Front into three factions — Nur Misuari's MNLF-Secessionist, Dimas Pundato's MNLF-Reformist, and your MILF. I'm using terms current in the Manila press. Could you explain why the split occurred and what are the main differences among these three factions?

Actually, the split happened after the Tripoli Agreement, but it is not a consequence of the Tripoli Agreement. I believe this is a natural revolutionary course. You see, in every revolution, there are some differences among leaders. Some say that a revolution is a cleansing process. The colors of everybody will come out, people will know who are the real revolutionaries.

Were the differences in this case ideological or simply differences in tactics?

Not exactly ideological. I don't really want to discuss this matter because I consider it a local problem of the Bangsa Moro people, a family problem. What I would like to say is that the MILF is concentrating on strengthening its organization and building up its armed forces and imposing strict discipline among its members, both military and civilian, and also implementing its economic self-sufficiency program and self-reliance program, as well as helping the Bangsa Moro people in one way or another. This is what the Moro Islamic Liberation Front has been doing these past few years, and we feel that other groups, maybe, are not interested in this matter. [M]

/9274

CSO: 4200/278

**CPP POLITICAL OFFICER DESCRIBES LAND REFORM UNDER NPA**

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Sep-Oct 86 p 3

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines, Article: "Central Luzon Farmers Make Agrarian Reform a Reality"]

[Text]

The Filipino peasants' struggle for land goes back to the late Spanish period. This struggle has taken different forms, including armed revolt. It was in fact agrarian unrest that propelled the formation of armed movements like the Hukbong Mapagpalaya ng Bayan (HMB-People's Liberation Army) in the 1940s, and the New People's Army (NPA) in the late 60s.

Filipino peasants are still trying to reform agriculture. However, while some slug it out through legal procedures, courting their demands through Government channels including the Constitutional Commission, others have taken more drastic steps by implementing their own land reform program.

An emerging alternative to ease the burden of the Filipino farmer is the Agrarian Revolution being waged by the peasant-supported underground movement. The spread of agrarian revolution in the countryside indeed forms one of the bases for the growing influence of the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military component, the New People's Army.

Somewhere in Central Luzon, the rice granary of the country, for instance, all 300 hectares of agricultural land in one barangay have already been redistributed to the farmers. The smallest parcel of land a family has received is two hectares while the biggest is four. The area

involved was once part of three estates separately owned by powerful people in the locality.

The agrarian revolution, according to a community elder, started in the early 70s. "The prevailing relationship between us and the landlords then was too much to bear. We were producing food, but we didn't have food", he said.

A certain Ka Salvi, a CPP-NPA political officer in the area, narrates that what has so far been achieved by the agrarian revolution in the area is only the first stage--strengthening the hold of the farmer on the land. By this, he explained, is meant that a farmer can plant what he wants to plant and how to plant it and then market the produce.

Comparing the situation then and now, one of the farmers said that in the past, the landlord dictated all these, advanced the inputs necessary including rent on additional farm animals which he owned, and deducted these costs from the harvested palay at usurious rates of interest. "Whatever was left for our use, we were even obliged to sell to the landlord at his price," he continued.

The landlords in the area were convinced into dividing their estates through two-step process, says the political officer. "The farmers had a dialogue with the landlord through

the peasant organization with our support. First we send a letter urging the landlord to agree to the redistribution. If nothing comes out of it, a representative of the Party or the NPA is sent," said the political officer.

But Ka Salvi is careful to note that the farmers' organization is not attached to the CPP or the NPA. The farmers, he said, "may be influenced by us, but are not NPAs themselves."

In this particular case, continued Ka Salvi, the landlord was obliged to switch from the "Partihan" (sharing) system to the "buwisan", where the farmers pay the landlord a regular rent of 9 cavans per hectare for the first crop and 6 cavans for the second crop.

However, Ka Salvi noted that one landlord tried to convert his estate into a sugar plantation, which the farmers resisted. The resistance in turn brought para-military units and military men to the area who tried to encamp in the fields.

In cases like this, says Ka Salvi, the NPA will protect the gains of the peasant masses, by military means if necessary.

One landlord in the area owned some 44 hectares once planted to sugar cane. These 44 hectares are now part of the agrarian revolution and have been converted into ricefields.

In the past, says Ka Salvi, the landlord hired farmworkers to do the work. In the mid-70s, these workers formed a union and asked the landlord to distribute the land to them, while they in return would pay the rent at 4 cavans of rice per hectare per harvest. The landlord turned them down and the farmworkers went on strike.

As it was the harvest season, the landlord contracted a group of military men to do the harvesting and to prepare the land for the next planting. But the farmers resisted these efforts, with two of them getting killed in the ensuing confrontation. The resistance, and the presence of an NPA squad in the area, shooed the military away and the estate was parcelled out to the farmworkers.

Foremost among the criteria used to determine who would benefit from

the land distribution was the farmer's participation in the struggle and the degree of magnitude of his family's need.

Although land has been distributed to the farmers in the area, the farmers still face marketing problems as well as the rising costs of inputs. Initial attempts at forming cooperatives were quashed by the military. Six carabaos (water buffalo) the coop had bought were killed, some say, by military elements.

According to the farmers, the military claimed that the cooperative had been established to finance NPA operations.

Ka Salvi, on the other hand, says that the NPA does not tax small farmers. "What is given us is voluntary. Most farmers recognize the need to sustain the movement which protects the gains they have already achieved."

Elsewhere in the northern portion of the region, the agrarian revolution has spread to workers in the salt industry.

In those areas influenced by the CPP-NPA, rents on salt beds or "arcabala" have gradually changed from the traditional 5:1 ratio to 6:1 then to 8:1 and finally, 10:1. This means that for every 10 sacks of salt harvested by the salt farmer, one sack goes to the owner of the land. This is only true, however, in the "tabag" system where salt extraction is done through cooking.

In the "bararaan", a system where salt extraction is done through sun-drying, the traditional 1/3 share of the overseer in the net produce has been increased to one half.

Rent on rice threshers has also been reduced, from a ratio of 1:13 to 1:17 which means that for every 17 cavans of rice threshed, one goes to the thresher owner as rent.

The wages of agricultural workers have also been increased from P15/day to P35.

A look at the general program of the agrarian revolution printed in the latest issue of the underground publication *Himagsik* (Revolution) reveals that so far, what has been



achieved by the program are only its minimum objectives. The maximum, which is the actual redistribution of land to the tillers at no cost, and the implementation of various forms of assistance in production like credit facilities through the cooperative system, is still far from being achieved.

Agriculture workers in sugar centrals are also part of the revolutionary agrarian program. These workers are encouraged to assert their right to form labor unions and to demand from management correct information on the financial status of the business. Agricultural workers in sugar estates under this program must be given a small parcel of land for planting. (PNF)

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CSO, 4200/278

## NDF ORGAN PUBLISHES FIGURES ON LOW FARM INCOME

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Sep-Oct 86 pp 3, 2

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines. Article: "Farmers' Income Critically Low"]

## [Text]

How much does an ordinary farmer earn?

If data gathered during the 2nd Annual Congress of the Kapisanan ng Uring Tagapagsaka sa Quezon last August 26, 1986 serves as a basis, an ordinary rice farmer earns less than P14 per hectare per day, while a coconut farmer earns even less--about P4.70 (provided he does all the work involved in copra production and does not hire help).

Another group, a Canadian fact-finding mission, came up with a higher income figure for Negros Occidental rice farmers--less than P20 per hectare per day.

This means that, depending on the region, an ordinary rice farmer's income ranges from P420 to P600 per month, while that of a coconut farmer averages only P123 per hectare per month.

According to recent figures, the average land size for rice tilled by a farmer is 1.8 hectares, while for coconut land, the average is 2 to 3 hectares. This gives the rice farmer a real income of from P756 to P1,080 per month, while a coconut farmer nets P246 to P369 per month.

This income is way below the country's poverty line income set by the National Economic and Development Authority at P2,200 per month.

The Quezon farmers based their income figures on a test case in Candelaria, Quezon where farmers harvest an average annual yield of 160 cavans for two crop seasons.

At the prevailing market price of P120 per cavan, a farmer grosses P19,200. From this, production costs amounting to P14,280 are deducted, leaving a net of P4,920.

The breakdown of costs follows:

<u>Expenses/crop season</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Seeds (6 cavans x P150) P	900.00
Fertilizer (6 bags x 150)	900.00
Land Preparation (12 cavans/harvest x 120)	1,440.00
Pesticides: a) Machite	210.00
b) Azudrin	180.00
Irrigation fees (NIA)	200.00
Planting (labor) cost	550.00
Land rent (23 cavans x P120)	2,760.00
Total	P 7,140.00
	x 2
	P14,280.00

A coconut farmer working on a hectare planted to about 150 coconut trees will average 5,000 nuts per harvest. Per estimate, 100 nuts yield 25 kilos of copra. Thus 5,000 nuts would

yield 1,250 kilos of copra. At the current price of P1.20 per kilo of copra, a farmer would gross P1,500.

From this amount, P250 would be deducted as transport cost for 1,250 kilos of copra (based on a rate of P20 per 100 kilos), leaving a difference of P1,250. The difference is divided between the landlord and the farmer based on the usual 60-40 sharing ratio in favor of the landlord. Thus, the landlord gets P750 while the coconut farmer gets P500.

During the primary processing of copra, a farmer incurs various costs which he shoulders alone. These are as follows:

Production Costs	Amount
Picking (P60/1,000 nuts)	P 300 (for 5,000 nuts)
Gathering (P20/day)	40 (2 days, 1 person)
Dehusking (P25/1,000 nuts)	125 (for 5,000 nuts)
Transport (P20/1,000 nuts)	100 (for 5,000 nuts)
Meat extraction (P20/day)	80 (4 days, 1 person)
Total P645	

Total production cost is actually greater than the farmer's real income of P500. He, therefore, incurs a loss of P145. How does the coconut farmer reverse this loss?

Usually, he takes a co-worker to help him in copra production, then divides his net earnings and savings on production cost (totalling P1,145) equally between him and his co-worker. Thus, each man gets P572.50, which represents earnings for three months.

Since a coconut farmer harvests three times a year, he earns P1,717.50 per year, or around P4.70 per day.

A group belonging to the Canadian

Catholic Organization for Development and Peace (CCODP) which visited the country last June also gathered data on the economic conditions of Filipino farmers. Their findings reveal that an average farmer in Negros Occidental earns less than P20 per day.

In its report, the Canadian-based organization, which sponsors development projects for Third World countries, estimated a farmer's income to be merely P7,146 per year.

They arrived at this figure upon computations based on a maximum harvest of 120 cavans per hectare. At P10 per cavan, the farmer grosses P13,200.

From this is deducted production expenses amounting to P11,612, broken down as follows:

Expenses per crop season	Amount
Plowing	P 1,000.00
Dike repair	600.00
Levelling	200.00
Seeds (5 cavans)	1,000.00
Fertilizer: a) Urea	540.00
b) 14-14-14	980.00
Pesticide (5 bo. at P400 per)	2,000.00
Herbicide	190.00
Irrigation fee	682.00
Harvest/thresher (22 cavans x P110)	2,420.00
Land rent	1,600.00
Miscellaneous	500.00
	P11,612.00

Gross earnings per harvest (P13,200) less production cost (11,612) gives the farmer a real income of P1,588 per hectare per harvest.

Multiplying real income by 5 (being the number of crops every two years) results in P7,940. Half of this (P3,970) represents the farmer's income per hectare per year.

Since the average size for rice land is 1.8 hectares, the farmer's real income amounts to P7,146 per year, or about P19.85 per day, according to CCODP.

/9274

CSO: 4200/278

**NDF PUBLISHES REPORT ON CONTINUING MILITARY ATROCITIES**

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Sep.Oct 86 p 4

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines, Article: "Atrocities by Military Continue in Provinces"]

**[Text]**

Government soldiers under Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces chief Fidel Ramos continue to commit atrocities, massacres, summary executions and hamlettings against civilians in the military's relentless efforts to neutralize the New People's Army in the countryside.

A detailed report by Philippine News and Features regarding militarization in the Visayas (in central Philippines) noted that military abuses appear to be escalating in the island of Negros where 24 farmers have been summarily executed by soldiers.

There were 80 politically related killings in the entire Visayas from January to June this year, compared to 42 for the same period last year. Eleven villages in the region have been desolated as a result of the AFP's counter-insurgency drive. In Camindangan, Sipalay, Negros Occidental, 24 houses were burned by government troops pursuing guerillas of the NPA.

The PNF report, based on data of the Visayas Secretariat of Social Action, noted that villagers who openly display their support for President Aquino are also harassed, questioned, arrested and tortured, if not outrightly executed by soldiers loyal to deposed President Marcos.

Despite initial attempts of the NDF

and the Aquino government to find a peaceful solution to the civil war, the military under Enrile and Ramos has deployed more soldiers in the region, conducting frequent patrols and provoking the NPA into armed clashes. Five full-size battalions and other combat units have been pouring into the southern islands since May.

The report observed that abuses being committed by uniformed men seem more brutal than those during the Marcos rule. Some significant cases were cited:

The wife and two daughters of Marcos Ramirez, a farmer of Barangay Bito, Taft, Eastern Samar were found to have been sexually abused before being killed by elements of the paramilitary Civilian Home Defense Forces last May.

Pablo Hilardes, a 7-year old boy, was orphaned when his parents and older brother were hacked to death by an armed band. His mother, Conchita Hilardes, bore stab wounds in both breasts and had been tortured and sexually molested. Machete-wielding troopers of the 47th Army Infantry Battalion and the CHDF in Aklan province hacked to death Joel de Tomas and Leodegario Irojo, both leading members of the militant Aklan Peasants' Association.

**NDF ORGAN MAP SHOWS DISPOSITION OF NAFF UNITS AGAINST NPA**

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Sep-Oct 86 p 4

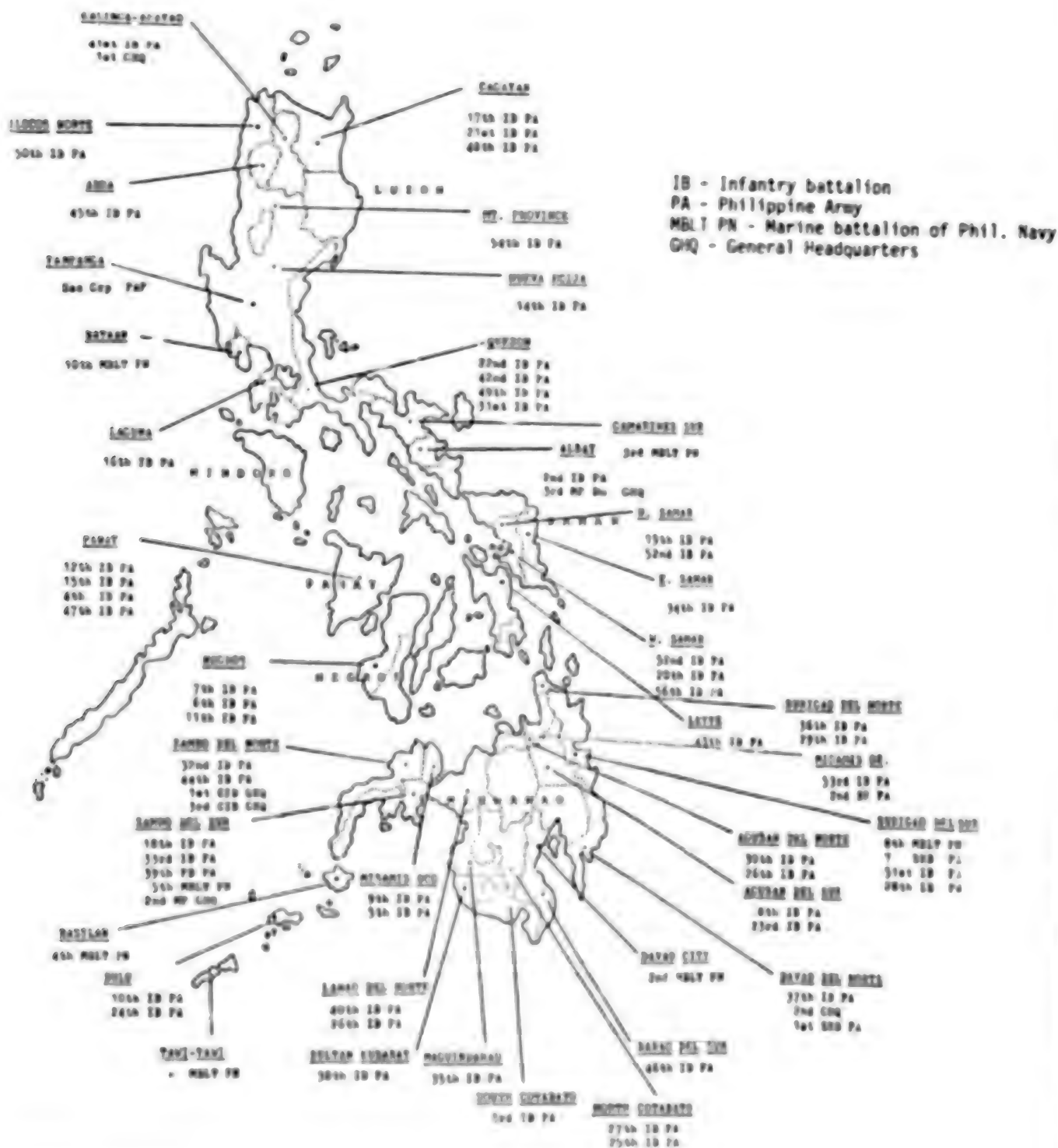
[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines. Article: "AFP Deploys More Battalions Against NPA Areas"]

[Text] Below is a map showing the disposition of combat battalions of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) currently deployed against the New People's Army (NPA). In the middle of 1985, there were 56 battalions of the AFP intruding into the fronts of the NPA. By June 1986, no less than 11 battalions were added so that at this time, the AFP has 67 combat battalions undertaking operations against the NPA.

The list does not include various combat support forces (artillery, air support, armour) and combat service support (logistics, communications, medical and engineering). It also does not include companies of the Philippine Constabulary (PC), police forces and the numerous paramilitary units deployed against the NPA.

While the National Democratic Front and the NPA try to explore the possibility of a peaceful resolution of the conflict through political negotiations, the AFP has intensified its military operations. These operations are exacting a rapidly rising toll in terms of loss of lives and destruction of property. To protect the population against the brutal operations of the enemy, the NPA has adopted a policy of active defense.

The points of concentration of AFP battalions are most evident in the areas of Cagayan, Negros, South Quezon and in the far south of Mindanao where an average of three to five battalions have been put together to undertake and sustain brigade-sized military operations.



## BRIEFS

**NPA TAX COLLECTION**--The government and the National Democratic Front in Negros Occidental have reached an agreement in which the New People's Army in that province would stop its tax collection during the cease-fire period. This was announced at a news conference called by the Negros Occidental provincial cease-fire committee in [word indistinct] Hall in Bacolod City. Both sides also agreed that the sparow unit would suspend its activities and the NPA will not wear fatigue uniforms similar to the ones of the Armed Forces of the Philippines. [Text] [Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0700 GMT 15 Jan 87 HK] /6662

**INDUSTRIAL GROWTH**--Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion Jr announced that the growth of industry may reach 15 percent, with an increase in foreign investments by 25 percent and in exports by 35 percent this year. According to Concepcion, primary products and service may also increase, due to the P8.6 billion government program to create employment. Concepcion added that the ratification of the draft constitution and holding of elections could greatly benefit the country's industry. [Text] [Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 14 Jan 87 HK] /6662

**ANTICORRUPTION RECOMMENDATIONS**--Commission on Audit Chairman Teofisto Guingona presented recommendations to fight corruption in the government. He forwarded them to all government leaders, notably Rene Saguisag, President Aquino's special counsel and head of the newly created committee studying ways and means to fight corruption and graft in the government. Guingona requested different government offices to revise and eliminate the areas that are easy prey to corruption. In this connection he suggested the revision of regulations and policies of agencies and the dissolution of so-called syndicates within the organization. [Text] [Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0600 GMT 13 Jan 87 HK] /6662

**REBEL NEGOTIATORS PLAN ESCAPE**--Antonio Zumel and his fellow negotiators from the National Democratic Front (NDF) said that they would escape to avoid military capture in the event that the ongoing peace talks with the government collapse. Zumel made the remarks in a television interview seen in Davao City on Sunday morning. Nevertheless, Zumel expressed the hope that the NDF negotiators, including Satur Ocampo and Carolina Malay, could continue the talks with the government even if the 60 day cease-fire agreement should break down. Zumel also revealed that they would have to leave and hide from military arrest once the cease-fire expires on 7 February. [Text] [Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 12 Jan 87 HK] /6662



**NO NDF HARASSMENT OF ELECTION OFFICIALS**--A top official of the Communist Party and the NPA promised that they would not harass or extort money from public school teachers assigned to precincts during the plebiscite. The promise was made by Gregorio Rosal, alias Ka [comrade] Roger, spokesman of the NDF [National Democratic Front]-NPA in Southern Luzon, during an interview with DWTI in Lucena City. Ka Roger said the NDF will not intervene in the 2 February plebiscite and added that there was no truth to reports that NPA members sold their arms to the government. [Text] [Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 12 Jan 87 HK] /6662

**POLICE HOUSING SCHEME**--President Corazon Aquino announced today that she has ordered the National Housing Authority and other government agencies to study the possibility of granting decent and proper houses to all members of the Integrated National Police. The president made the remarks during a ceremony to mark the 86th founding anniversary of the Western Police District [WPD]. According to the president, she would like to help resolve, even in a small way, the problems of the people who maintain order and the law of the land. The president also praised the WPD for exemplary performance of duties in spite of the serious problems confronting them. [Text] [Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0700 GMT 9 Jan 87 HK] /6662

**NPA DENIES KIDNAPPING**--An NPA commander of Quezon Province denied reports that the NPA had kidnapped a former mayor of San Andres, Quezon. It was reported that Eutemio Uy was allegedly kidnapped by armed men recently. Rollie Sanches of DWLZ Lucena City interviewed an NPA commander named Roger Rosal, and here is the report. [Begin recording] Ka [comrade] Roger admitted this morning that he only learned that someone was abducted in San Andres Town yesterday. He said that he did not know the town's ex-mayor or about his daily activities. Nonetheless, he announced over the radio this morning that he would declare the results of his investigations on the veracity of the kidnapping. [Begin Ka Roger recording] We will investigate the matter in order to enlighten the people and the listeners about the truth. [end recording] That was the voice of Ka Roger Rosal, one of the top spokesmen of the NPA in Quezon Province. This is Rollie Sanches reporting. [end recording] [Text] [Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 13 Jan 87 HK] /6662

**GUINGONA ON LAND REFORM**--Government negotiator Teofisto Guingona stressed today that the solution to the political problem of the country should be pro-Filipino. This, according to Guingona, entails the doubling of efforts in the discussions on industrialization and land reform issues. He added that a pro-Filipino solution has to be sought instead of fighting violence with violence. Here are more details from Vanguie Galvez. [Begin recording in English] The country is in crisis, with its \$26.5 billion in external debts sapping the earnings from local and export activities. He told the approximately 500 people attending a [word indistinct] forum that the solution to peace and order must bear distinctly Filipino (?wants). He further explained that it is a Filipino trait to respect private property and to respect the workers' rights [words indistinct]. The peace negotiator also stressed that land reform must not involve compensation of land without the privilege to retain a predetermined amount with landowners [words indistinct]. [Text] [Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 12 Jan 87 HK] /6662

CSO: 4211/21

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK COMMENTS ON 'RIPT' AMONG SRV LEADERS

BK030852 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
2 Jan 87

[Station commentary: "Acute Rift Among the Hanoi Leaders Continues"]

[Text] The Vietnamese National Assembly which was held following the end of the Vietnamese party congress ended without achieving anything significant.

The Vietnamese National Assembly was held after three top leaders--Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, and Le Duc Tho--were compelled to resign from the Vietnamese party's Political Bureau and after Nguyen Van Linh was appointed top leader of the Vietnamese party. According to the plan, this National Assembly session was to elect new leaders for the state positions, such as the head of state and the prime minister, to replace these old people, and to reshuffle some members of the cabinet. This session, however, ended without accomplishing any of the important points of this plan. This is because an acute rift is still widespread among the top Vietnamese leaders. This rift has become more acute since the death of Le Duan.

This rift originated from the defeats suffered in the Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia--the war which has caused the Vietnamese economy to sink seriously. During the past several years, the Hanoi authorities have quarreled and accused each other of being the cause of this economic crisis. Although the recent Vietnamese party congress decided to let Nguyen Van Linh take over the top Vietnamese position, it was just a decision taken at a most desperate time.

The recent fruitless session of the Vietnamese National Assembly also attested to the acute rift within the Hanoi leadership. Thus, even after holding a party congress and National Assembly session, the Hanoi authorities have failed to solve their acute rift. This acute and tense rift will continue along with the serious difficulties in Cambodia, Vietnam, and the international arena.

In such a situation when internal dissension within the Vietnamese leadership is becoming more and more acute and when the war of aggression in Cambodia is further siphoning and exhausting the Vietnamese economic resources and manpower, will the Hanoi authorities be able to solve their economic crisis in accordance with the plan set forth by the recent Vietnamese party congress? No.

Obviously, this situation will cause the Vietnamese economy to worsen more seriously. Moreover, this economic crisis will certainly make the Vietnamese people, government officials, and soldiers more angry and lose their trust in the Hanoi leaders even more. The complicated problems in all aspects in Vietnam will cause greater difficulties and more serious impasse on the Cambodian battlefield for the Hanoi leaders to the point that this war of aggression in Cambodia will eventually leave them facing shameful defeat.

If the Hanoi authorities want to solve their current complicated, all-sided problems, they must put an end to the most destructive and miserable war of aggression in Cambodia. For Vietnam, the good and honorable way out of its war of aggression in Cambodia is in the 8-point peace proposal of the CGDK. This proposal is in line with the interests of the Vietnamese people, the Cambodian people, and all countries and peoples on this region. If Vietnam accepts this proposal, Vietnam and Cambodia will be able to have relations and coexist peacefully forever and Vietnam will also be able to restore good relations with countries in this region. Particularly Vietnam will have time to rebuild its country and rehabilitate its economy which has been ruined by the decades-long war.

This is the best way out for Vietnam; there is no other way out.

/9738

CSO: 4212/15

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK CARRIES OPEN LETTER TO USSR, EAST EUROPE

BK060600 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330  
GMT 7 Jan 87

["Open letter" from Cambodian people to the Soviet Union and the East European countries--date not given]

[Text] The Hanoi authorities' war of aggression in Cambodia has lasted for 8 years now during which time, despite the all-out support and assistance of the Soviet Union and the East European countries, Vietnam has still failed to realize the goals of its aggression in Cambodia. On the contrary, the Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia has sunk deeper and deeper each year into the quagmire. By 1985-86, the war had deteriorated even more seriously. On the battlefield the Vietnamese aggressors are at a serious impasse having lost the capability to smash the patriotic struggle of the Cambodian people. The aggressor Vietnamese soldiers who in 1979 used to be arrogant and loudly clamored about their victory have now become desperate and lost the will to fight. The Vietnamese troops, either those active in the frontline area or the reinforcements, continue to desert and flee from the battlefield every day. This clearly proves that the Vietnamese aggressor troops are afraid of the Cambodian people's guerrilla war and no longer want to fight. Moreover, due to this war of aggression in Cambodia, Vietnam has been experiencing serious crises in the economic, political, and social fields, unprecedented in Vietnamese history. Vietnam's economy is collapsing. Corruption, graft, and robbery are widespread throughout Vietnamese society. The Vietnamese people and civil servants have lost their trust in and are enraged at the Hanoi authorities. The leadership is experiencing serious rifts within its ranks.

During the past 8 years Vietnam has not only failed to swallow up Cambodia, but has sunk deeply in all fields. The signs of defeat are becoming more apparent. No matter how hard it might try, and despite more and more support and assistance from the Soviet Union and the East European countries, Vietnam will not be able to avoid final defeat.

For this reason, out of their love for peace and desire to have good relations and coexist peacefully with all countries the world over, including the non-aligned countries and countries of the east and west, the Cambodian people would like to appeal to the Soviet Union and the East European countries to reconsider their support and assistance for the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia. The Cambodian people would like to call on the Soviet Union and the East European countries to stop giving aid to Vietnam and to tell Vietnam to withdraw all its aggressor troops from Cambodia in order to put a quick end to the most destructive war of aggression in Cambodia.

The Hanoi authorities' current war in Cambodia is not just an ordinary war of aggression to put Cambodia under Vietnamese rule or colonialist control as the imperialists and colonialists did in the past, but is a war to exterminate the Cambodian race and to erase Cambodia from the world map. This war is very cruel and barbarous. It is more cruel than World War II of the Hitlerite fascists. This war has caused indescribable destruction and misery to the Cambodian nation and people.

The Soviet Union and the East European countries, which themselves experienced the great misery and destruction caused by the Hitlerite fascists, should not have aided Vietnam in massacring the innocent Cambodian people who have never had any problem with the Soviet Union and the East European countries. Their support for the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia is an unjust act which impairs their prestige and causes them great expense and loss of resources which should have been used in building their own countries. Therefore, we would like to appeal to the Soviet Union and the East European countries to stop supporting Vietnam and to join with the international community in persuading Vietnam to withdraw all its aggressor troops from Cambodia and, particularly, to accept the 8-point peace proposal put forth by the CGDK in March 1986.

The Soviet Union and the East European countries will not lose in doing this, but will only benefit. The first benefit is that they will no longer have to waste their resources in the unprofitable war in Cambodia; the second benefit is that countries in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region will regain their trust in the Soviet Union, thus enabling the Soviet Union and the East European countries to improve their relations in the economic, political, and all other fields with all countries in these regions; and the third benefit is that they can improve relations with the Cambodian people.

The Cambodian people solemnly declare once again that they and the CGDK do not want to be hostile to the Soviet Union and the East European countries. The Cambodian people and the CGDK want to have friendship and good relations with all countries in the world, including the Soviet Union and the East European countries, on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. If these countries stop supporting the Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia, the Cambodian people will request the CGDK to reestablish relations and contacts with the Soviet Union and the East European countries.

/9738

CSO: 4212/15



COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VOK RIDICULES VIETNAM-HENG SAMRIN 7 JANUARY CELEBRATION

BK071232 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Political commentary: "7 January--the Day the Vietnamese Forces Grabbed Cambodia"]

[Text] Because today is 7 January, the day the Heng Samrin-Vietnamese regime celebrates the 8th anniversary of the so-called victory of the Vietnamese forces; invasion of Cambodia and capture of Phnom Penh, we would like to make it clear for our compatriots and listeners as follows:

Our compatriots know very well that on 7 January, 1979 more than 180,000 Vietnamese soldiers invaded and occupied Cambodia and installed a puppet regime in Phnom Penh. They declared that it was an unprecedented victory in their history in liberating and saving the Cambodian people from danger and death. The Vietnamese used the only important pretext to come to Cambodia: they pretended that they came to help save the Cambodian people at the request of the puppet Heng Samrin regime. This meant that their so-called Volunteer Army would not pull out of Cambodia so long as the puppets in Phnom Penh continued to ask their Vietnamese friends for help.

The reason behind the Vietnamese celebration is so shallow. Even the most imbecilic of men can clearly see and understand the Vietnamese true colors.

If we do not err, the Vietnamese troops certainly attacked and invaded Cambodia even in the latter part of 1978, that is, before the Heng Samrin regime set up its National United Front for National Salvation on 2 December 1978. This means that Vietnam launched this offensive on Cambodia even before the creation of the puppet Heng Samrin regime. That is, the puppet Heng Samrin regime appealed for help after Vietnam had already invaded Cambodia. Vietnam and the puppet Heng Samrin regime regarded 7 January, 1979 as the most important day in the history of the Cambodian nation. The Cambodian people and general public opinion have the same understanding as Vietnam and the puppet Heng Samrin regime. However, this understanding has two completely opposing differences: When Vietnam sent its troops to invade Cambodia on 7 January, 1979, Cambodia underwent a historical change. The Cambodian people seemed to be temporarily delighted. But this delight melted little by little after they realized that Vietnam did not come to their rescue sincerely as contended by its propaganda. The acts and deeds

conducted by the Vietnamese against the Cambodian people have made the latter more and more aware of the Vietnamese aggressors' deceit and dark design in swallowing Cambodian territory and putting it under their dominion before ultimately eliminating and uprooting the Cambodian race.

Up to 7 January, 1987, 8 years have elapsed since Vietnam came to occupy and control Cambodia. During this period, we can see that Vietnam has not done anything good to the Cambodian people besides creating controlling networks, organizations, and associations for the purpose of pressuring and coercing the Cambodian people into following Vietnam's communist ideology, and causing suffering and hardship to the Cambodian people. Vietnam has not done anything to help rebuild Cambodia or to raise the living standard of the Cambodian people as it claimed it has done. On the contrary, it has visited all kinds of brutalities and barbarities on the Cambodian people who suffer utterly as their living conditions increasingly worsen. They regard 7 January as the historical day when Cambodia was lost to the invading Vietnamese communists.

Therefore, in celebrating the anniversary of 7 January, the Vietnamese and the puppet Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh are celebrating the day they grabbed Cambodia. This also means that they are mocking at the Cambodian people who are hurting so badly from Vietnamese aggression.

/9738

CSO: 4212/15



COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VOK REPORTS HENG SAMRIN'S NATIONAL DAY ADDRESS

BK080713 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Leader of the Phnom Penh regime Heng Samrin called for a political solution to end the conflict in Cambodia in his speech yesterday marking the anniversary of Vietnamese forces' aggression in Cambodia.

Phnom Penh's news agency SPK reported that at a meeting, Heng Samrin said that his regime is ready to seek a political solution to the Cambodian issue through negotiations with parties and countries concerned with the Cambodian issue. Heng Samrin said the Phnom Penh regime wants to have normal relations with Thailand and China to transform Southeast Asia into a region of peace and stability.

Heng Samrin, a former commander of the Khmer Rouge army, was propped up by the Vietnamese to head the puppet regime in Phnom Penh after Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia at the end of 1978. Heng Samrin affirmed that the Phnom Penh regime, modelled after the Soviet Union, has made great progress in the past 8 years. He also thanked the Soviet Union and Vietnam for their assistance. However, observers say that the Heng Samrin regime is gradually weakening and is not capable of eliminating Cambodian resistance forces and unable to get the international community to recognize the regime apart from a small number of countries in the Soviet bloc.

/9738

CSO: 4212/15

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

CGDK'S KHIEU SAMPHAN GREETES DPRK LEADERS ON APPOINTMENT

BK060430 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea  
in Cambodian 2315 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] On 2 January, 1987, His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, sent a greetings message to His Excellency Pak Song-chol, His Excellency Yim Chun-chu, and His Excellency Yi Chong-ok on their appointment as vice presidents of the DPRK. On the same day, His Excellency Khieu Samphan also sent another greetings message to His Excellency Kim Yong-nam, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK, on his reappointment to the same post. This message reads in full as follows:

To His Excellency Kim Yong-nam, vice premier of the Council of State affairs and minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK, Pyongyang:

Esteemed Excellency, I have learned with great pleasure that you have been reappointed to the lofty post of vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK. On this propitious occasion, on behalf of the Cambodian people and the CGDK and in my own name, I would like to express my warmest congratulations and best wishes to you. May you enjoy the best of health, happiness, and more successes in your noble mission.

I avail myself of this excellent opportunity to once again express on behalf of the Cambodian people and the CGDK and in my own name our heartfelt gratitude to you and, through you, to His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the esteemed and beloved great leader, to His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the beloved leader of the Korean people, and to the fraternal Korean Government and people for giving powerful and wholehearted support and assistance to the just struggle of the Cambodian people and the CGDK against the genocidal and land-grabbing Vietnamese aggressors and expansionists for an independent, peaceful, unified, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia.

I would like to reaffirm the unswerving position of the Cambodian people and CGDK in taking a firm stand on the side of the cause of independently and peacefully reunifying the Korean motherland.

With a firm conviction that the flawless traditional bonds of friendship and cooperation linking our two nonaligned peoples and countries will further develop, bloom, and strengthen, I beg Your Excellency to please accept my fraternal salutations and highest regards.

[dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 2 January, 1987

[signed] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs

/9738

CSO: 4212/15

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK COMMENTS ON ANNIVERSARY OF 7 JANUARY

BK070912 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
6 Jan 87

[Station commentary: "The eighth January the 7th when the Vietnamese enemy experiences constant panic"]

[Text] On 7 January 1979, the Vietnamese occupation troops in Cambodia attacked and took over Phnom Penh. At that time, the Vietnamese aggressor troops thunderously clamored about their victory, thinking that they had totally smashed the Democratic Kampuchean forces and that Vietnam could then swallow up the whole of Cambodia. The Vietnamese enemy then set up a puppet government in Phnom Penh for use as a smokescreen to conceal their cruel acts of aggression in Cambodia.

Today is the eighth anniversary of January the 7th, the day the Vietnamese troops invaded and occupied Phnom Penh. How has the situation of the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia, particularly in Phnom Penh, developed? Have the Hanoi authorities realized their criminal aim?

1. The thunderous clamor by the Vietnamese enemy in 1979 has now turned into a cry of pain and desperation of the Vietnamese soldiers on all battlefields throughout Cambodia. The Vietnamese enemy is now on the defensive and has lost its initiative in fighting. It has to defend itself from the vigorous attacks launched by our National Army on all battlefields. It has not been able to withstand our offensive.

In this eighth year of our struggle, our National Army has intensified its offensive against the Vietnamese enemy in the countryside, on various strategic and transport routes--such as routes 6, 5, and 4, railroads, the sea routes along the Tonle Sap Lake, and various other routes which are vital to the Vietnamese enemy--large and small townships, important provincial towns around the Tonle Sap Lake, big and small airports, areas around Phnom Penh itself, by firing rockets into and lobbing hand grenades at the Vietnamese enemy inside Phnom Penh.

Thus, 7 January 1987, 8 years will have passed, but the Vietnamese enemy still could not tighten its control over Phnom Penh which is the biggest nest of its war machine. The Vietnamese in Phnom Penh have not been able to relax due to the vigorous attacks launched day and night by our National Army. They have become panicked and worried to the point that they have kept imposing curfew and declaring state of emergency here and there. As for the top Vietnamese ringleaders who, years ago, had set up their command headquarters for supervising the battlefields throughout Cambodia, they have not fled in great panic to set up their command headquarters in Saigon.

All of this clearly attests to the permanent insecurity and desperate situation of the Vietnamese aggressors in Phnom Penh. As for the Vietnamese aggressors in other areas throughout Cambodia, they have experienced total impasse and lost their initiative in the fight.

2. The Vietnamese enemy could not conceal its aggressive acts in Cambodia despite the fact that they have installed a puppet regime in Phnom Penh and created all kinds of pretexts to justify these acts.

During the past 8 years, the world community has become well aware of the Vietnamese enemy's aggressive, expansionist, and genocidal nature and its regional expansionist ambition and activities to destroy peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia. This is why the world community has condemned the Vietnamese aggressors at all international forums, particularly at the UN General Assembly. This has caused the Vietnamese enemy to become notorious as the most cruel aggressor and expansionist of the 20th century. It has become extremely isolated from the world.

3. Eight years have elapsed, but the Vietnamese enemy has not been able to set up a puppet regime similar to the ones formed by the colonialists in the past. Some Cambodian administrators, soldiers, and militiamen that the Vietnamese enemy has forcibly recruited have deserted their ranks, mutinied against the Vietnamese enemy, or fled to join our National Army and people in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. The Vietnamese enemy has also kept dismantling and purging the village and commune administrations that it has set up. Therefore, during the past 8 years, the Vietnamese enemy had to manage and control all affairs in administrative, military, security, economic, cultural, information, and educational fields from top to village level by itself.

The handful of the Vietnamese puppets installed in Phnom Penh by the Vietnamese enemy did not make any particular achievements. On the contrary, these puppets have suffered from serious rifts and splits and have been tearing at each other's throat in a power struggle. Being a smokescreen for the aggression of the Vietnamese enemy, such a power struggle has caused them to become a worn-out smokescreen full of holes that cannot be used to cover up Vietnam's aggressive and expansionist activities.

Our National Army, people, and the patriotic Cambodian soldiers around and inside Phnom Penh pledge to join with those in all other areas throughout the country in exerting more pressure on the Vietnamese enemy inside Phnom Penh by launching attacks against it more vigorously in order to turn Phnom Penh and the whole of Cambodia into an erupting volcano which keeps threatening the Vietnamese enemy to the point that it is compelled to withdraw from Cambodia.

/9738

CSO: 4212/15

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK REPORTS DECEMBER BATTLE RESULTS

BK030326 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea  
in Cambodian 2315 GMT 2 Jan 87

[Roundup of December battle results]

[Text] 1. Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield: 121 Vietnamese enemy soldiers were killed and 110 wounded. Total: 231 casualties. Administrative networks in 13 villages and a commune were dismantled.

2. Leach-Peas Ta battlefield: 123 were killed and 107 wounded. Total: 230 casualties. Administrative networks in four villages were dismantled.

3. Samlot battlefield: 88 were killed and 91 wounded. Total: 179 casualties.

4. Pailin battlefield: 341 were killed and 293 wounded. Total: 634 casualties.

5. South Sisophon battlefield: 130 were killed and 136 wounded. Total: 266 casualties. Administrative networks in a village were dismantled.

6. North Sisophon battlefield: 420 were killed and 565 wounded. Total: 985 casualties. Administrative networks in 16 villages and 3 communes were dismantled.

7. Battambang battlefield: 97 were killed and 120 wounded. Total: 217 casualties. Administrative networks in 27 villages and 3 communes were dismantled.

8. Siem Reap-Route 6 battlefield: 285 were killed and 239 wounded. Total: 524 casualties. Administrative networks in 103 villages, 8 communes, and a township were dismantled.

9. Preah Vihear battlefield: 3 were killed and 2 wounded. Total: 5 casualties.



10. Kompong Thom-Kompong Cham battlefield: 146 were killed and 137 wounded. Total: 283 casualties. Administrative networks in 113 villages, 8 communes, and a district were dismantled.

11. Moung-Pursat battlefield: 126 were killed and 127 wounded. Total: 253 casualties. Administrative networks in 50 villages and 4 communes were dismantled.

12. Kompong Chhnang battlefield: 59 were killed and 51 wounded. Total: 110 casualties. Administrative networks in 76 villages and 4 communes were dismantled.

13. Phnom Penh and around Phnom Penh battlefield: 101 were killed and 83 wounded. Total: 184 casualties. Administrative networks in 83 villages and 9 communes were dismantled.

14. Tonle Sap battlefield: 7 were killed and 9 wounded. Total: 16 casualties. Administrative networks in 2 villages and a commune were dismantled.

15. Southwest battlefield: 80 were killed and 99 wounded. Total: 179 casualties. Administrative networks in 37 villages, 4 communes, and a city were dismantled.

16. Northeast-east battlefield: 11 were killed and 4 wounded. Total: 15 casualties. Administrative networks in 28 villages, 4 communes, and a township were dismantled.

In sum, we killed 2,138 and wounded 2,173 Vietnamese enemy soldiers for a total of 4,311 casualties and dismantled administrative networks in 553 villages, 49 communes, 2 townships, a district, and a city.

/9738

CSO: 4212/15

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK BATTLE REPORTS FOR 26 DECEMBER-1 JANUARY

BK021059 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, VONADK, in Cambodian monitored by Bangkok Bureau during the reporting period 26 December-1 January carried the following battle reports:

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 26 December reports that DK forces attacked Sandan district town on Kompong Thom battlefield on 19 December and conducted various other activities against the Vietnamese enemies on Kompong Thom, South Sisophon, and Pailin battlefields between 13 and 22 December, killing or wounding 144 Vietnamese soldiers, including 1 battalion commander, 1 company commander, and 1 platoon leader killed; destroying 14 guns, 5 trucks, 1 C-46 radio, 2 command posts, 3 district office buildings, 14 barracks, 4,000 liters of gasoline, and some ammunition and war materiel; seizing some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 5 villages on Kompong Thom battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 27 December says that DK forces conducted various operations against the Vietnamese aggressors on Siem Reap, North Phnom Penh, Kratie, East Kompong Cham, Kompong Thom, Oddar Meanchey, Kompong Chhnang, Sisophon, and Route 4 battlefields, killing or wounding 148 enemy soldiers; dismantling Vietnamese administrative networks in 22 villages and 5 communes; destroying 22 assorted weapons, 3 commune office buildings, 2 C-25 radion, an army warehouse, a paddy stock, 9 barracks, and some war materiel; seizing 6 rolls of cloth and some weapons and war materiel; and liberating 9 villages and freeing 20 Cambodian soldiers on North Phnom Penh battlefield and 7 villages on Siem Reap battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 28 December notes that between 17 and 25 December, DK forces conducted various operations against the Vietnamese aggressors on Siem Reap, Phnom Penh, East Battambang, Northwest Phnom Penh, Southwest Phnom Penh, South Sisophon, Leach, and Samlot battlefields, killing or wounding 134 enemy soldiers; dismantling Vietnamese administrative networks in 21 villages and 3 communes; destroying 1 commune office building, 5 weapons, 1 military warehouse, 1 ammunition depot, 11 barracks, and some war materiel; seizing some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel; liberating 4 villages and 50 people on East Battambang battlefield and 23 villages and 100 people on Siem Reap Battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 29 December reports that between 12 and 27 December, DK forces conducted various operations against Vietnamese aggressors on Pailin, Sisophon, Kompong Som, Koh Kong, Moung-Pursat, Northwest Phnom Penh, Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Thom, Kampot, West Battambang, North Phnom Penh, and Siem Reap battlefields, killing or wounding 401 enemy soldiers; destroying 58 assorted weapons, 3 commune offices, 5 ammunition depots, a military warehouse, 6 Soviet-made tracked vehicles, 5 Soviet-made large trucks, 3 radios, 9 large telephones, 5 radio receivers, and many barracks and other war materiel; seizing 33 weapons, 23 maps, and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 6 villages and 20 people on Kompong Som battlefield, 5 villages on Moung-Pursat battlefield, 3 villages and 30 Cambodian soldiers on Sisophon battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 30 December notes that DK forces launched activities against the Vietnamese enemies on South Battambang, Kampot, North Battambang, East Battambang, South Sisophon, Kompong Thom, Kompong Speu, and Siem Reap battlefields between 15 and 27 December, killing or wounding 107 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying a Vietnamese company position, 3 commune administrative networks, 29 assorted weapons, 1 commune office building, 35 barracks, 300 meters of railroad track, and some ammunition and war materiel; seizing 7 weapons and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 3 villages on South Battambang battlefield, 3 villages on Kampot battlefield, and 3 villages on North Battambang battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 31 December reports that between 17 and 28 December, DK forces conducted various activities against Vietnamese aggressors on Northwest Phnom Penh, Kompong Cham, Kompong Thom, Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Speu, North Sisophon, Koh Kong Leu, Siem Reap, Sisophon, and Oddar Meanchey battlefields, killing or wounding 123 enemy soldiers; destroying 21 weapons, a motorcycle, and some war materiel; dismantling Vietnamese administrative networks in 22 villages and 1 commune; seizing some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 2 villages on Kompong Speu battlefield and 5 village militiamen on Kompong Thom battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 1 January says that DK forces attacked the southern part of Siem Reap international airport, swept Vietnamese enemy soldiers off the areas along Route 6 from the main crossroad to Siem Reap airport on Siem Reap battlefield, ambushed Vietnamese regiments and battalions on South Sisophon battlefield, and conducted various other activities on Siem Reap, Phnom Penh, North Sisophon, West Phnom Penh, Northwest Phnom Penh, Kompong Cham, Kratie, Kompong Thom, Pailin, Samlot, South Sisophon, Oddar Meanchey, and Western Leach battlefields between 10 and 29 December, killing or wounding 413 Vietnamese soldiers; dismantling some village administrative networks; destroying 31 guns, 1 barracks, 1 commune office building, 1 ammunition depot, 1 war materiel warehouse, 1 paddy store house, and some ammunition and war materiel; seizing 13 guns and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 7 villages, 200 inhabitants, and 70 Cambodian soldiers on Siem Reap battlefield.

/9738

CSO: 4212/15

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK BATTLE REPORTS FOR 2-8 JANUARY

BK090355 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, VONADK, in Cambodian monitored by Bangkok Bureau during the reporting period 2-7 January carried the following battle reports:

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 2 January says that between 20 and 30 December DK forces conducted various operations against Vietnamese aggressors on Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, Kompong Cham, West Battambang, Koh Kong Leu, and Route 4 battlefields, killing or wounding 47 enemy soldiers; dismantling Vietnamese administrative networks in 3 villages and 2 communes; destroying 14 weapons, 1 commune office building, 1 C-25 radio, 1 105-mm shell depot, 1 building of the 479th Field Command, 1 army training school building, 5 barracks, and some war materiel; seizing some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel; and liberating 3 villages on Kompong Thom battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 3 January notes that the DK National Army and guerrillas conducted activities against the Vietnamese enemy on Northwest Phnom Penh, Kompong Cham, Kampot, Kompong Speu, and National Route 4 battlefields on 25, 29, 30, and 31 December, killing or wounding 24 Vietnamese soldiers, including a company commander who was killed; dispersing and dismantling Vietnamese administrative networks in 9 villages and 2 communes; destroying 3 guns, 2 commune office buildings, 4 barracks, and some war materiel; seizing 4 guns and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 3 villages on Kampot battlefield and 5 others on Kompong Speu battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 4 January reports that DK National Army attacked the Vietnamese enemy on Battambang, Mounng-Pursat, Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Speu, Samlot, East Battambang, North Battambang, South Sisophon, and Kampot battlefields between 22 and 30 December, killing or wounding 47 enemy soldiers; dispersing and destroying 20 village and 1 commune administration; destroying 7 guns, 1 commune office building, 4 barracks, 150 meters of railroad track in Mounng District, and some war materiel; seizing some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel; and liberating 2 villages on Mounng-Pursat battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 5 January says that between 22 December and 1 January the DK National Army and guerrillas conducted activities against the Vietnamese enemy on Kompong Thom, North Sisophon, South Phnom Penh, Leach, Kompong Chhnang, Northwest Phnom Penh, National Route 4, South Sisophon, Siem Reap,

and Kompong Speu battlefields, killing or wounding 310 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 2 Soviet-made T-54 tanks, 41 assorted guns, 3 ammunition depots, 2 jeeps, C-46 radio sets, 4 rice and paddy depots containing hundreds of metric tons of rice and paddy, 1 rice husking machine, 2 buildings housing the command post of Division 7,701, the whole artillery site of Division 7,701, 2 provincial and district military training schools, 50 barracks, 24 district and commune office buildings, and some ammunition and war materiel; seizing 42 assorted guns; controlling a 25 stretch of National Route 6 from Kakaoh Commune to Kompong Thmar township, a 12-km stretch of Route 12 from the Siem Reap-Preah Vihear crossroad to Sre village of Salavisai commune, and a 30-km stretch of Sen River from Sandan District seat down to Koul Commune; liberating 90 villages, 12 communes, and hundreds of people conscripted in the K-5 plan and 322 Khmer soldiers on the Kompong Thom battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 6 January reports that between 23 December and 1 January, DK forces conducted various activities against the Vietnamese enemy on Phnom Penh, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, Kompong Cham, Northwest Phnom Penh, South Battambang, Kompong Chhnang, Peam Ta, Oddar Meanchey, North Phnom Penh, North and South Sisophon, and Leach battlefields, killing or wounding 138 enemy soldiers, including a regiment commander killed; dismantling Vietnamese administrative networks in 10 villages and 2 communes; destroying 16 guns, 1 large radio set, 1 building, 2 barracks, 450 meters of railroad track, and some war materiel; seizing 5 guns and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 3 villages on Kompong Thom battlefield and 3 others on Northwest Phnom Penh battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 7 January reports that between 24 December and 4 January, DK forces conducted various activities against Vietnamese aggressors on Kompong Som, North Sisophon, Southwest Phnom Penh, South Battambang, Battambang, Moug, Kompong Chhnang, North and West Battambang, Koh Kong Leu, Kompong Thom, and Northwest Phnom Penh battlefields, killing or wounding 150 enemy soldiers; destroying 32 assorted weapons, 1 truck, 1 commune office building, 1 rice mill, 28 barracks, and some war materiel; seizing 14 weapons; liberating 4 villages on Kompong Som battlefield and 15 others on North Sisophon battlefield; and freeing 20 local militiamen on Moug battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 8 January reports that the DK National Army and guerrillas conducted activities against Vietnamese aggressors on Kompong Chhnang, Siem Reap, Samlot, North Battambang, Koh Kong Leu, and Battambang battlefields between 27 December and 5 January, killing 35 Vietnamese soldiers and wounding 40 others for a total of 75 casualties; dispersing and disintegrating 3 Vietnamese village administrations; destroying 11 guns, 3 trucks, 3 boats, 7 barracks, and some war materiel; and seizing some war materiel.

/9738

CSO: 4212/15



## COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

### VONADK REPORTS ATTACK ON KOMPONG THOM

BK060250 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea  
in Cambodian 2315 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] At 1130 on the night of 31 December, our National Army, in cooperation with the people and fraternal patriotic Khmer [Heng Samrin] soldiers launched simultaneous attacks on the Vietnamese enemy in four main spearheads. The first main spearhead hit the command post of Division 7,701 and the artillery position of Division 7,701 of the Vietnamese enemy in the Northern part of Kompong Thom City. The second main spearhead hit the Kompong Svay district seat located at the crossroad of Kompong Thom city and dispersed and disintegrated Vietnamese village and commune administrations along Route 12 in a 17-km stretch from the Siem Reap-Preah Vihear crossroad up to Sre Village in Kompong Svay District. The third main spearhead hit the Santuk District seat located in the Tang Krasang township, attacked the Kompong Thmar township, and swept, dispersed, and disintegrated Vietnamese commune administrations along National Route 6 from Kakaoh Commune to Kompong Thmar township, a 25-km distance from Santuk District. The fourth spearhead raided the Sandan district seat and swept, dispersed, and disintegrated the Vietnamese commune administrations along the Sen River in a 30-km stretch in Sandan District from the Sandan District seat down to Koul commune.

As a result of the four-pronged attack, we killed 38 and wounded 47 Vietnamese soldiers, a total of 85 Vietnamese casualties, including an artillery unit commander and a regiment commander who were killed. We destroyed 2 Soviet-made T-54 tanks, 1 Soviet-made 130-mm artillery piece, 1 150-mm artillery piece, 2 DK-75 and DK-82 guns, 38 smaller arms, 2 ammunition depots, 2 bridges, 2 Jeeps, 2 C-46 field radio sets, 4 paddy and rice storehouses with nearly 200 metric tons rice and paddy, 1 rice husking machine, 2 buildings housing the Vietnamese Division 7,701, the whole artillery site of Division 7,701, 1 battalion position, 4 company positions, 2 provincial and district military training schools of the Vietnamese enemy, 40 barracks, 24 district and commune office buildings, and some Vietnamese war materiel. We seized 29 small arms, liberated 90 villages and 12 communes, and freed hundreds of people drafted by the Vietnamese enemy in his K-5 plan and 322 fraternal Khmer soldiers, allowing them to return home. We controlled a 25-km stretch of Route 6 from Kakaoh village to Kompong Thmar township, a 17-km stretch of Route 12 from the Siem Reap-Preah Vihear crossroad to Sre village in Salavisai commune, and a 30-km stretch of the Sen River from the Sandan district seat down to Koul commune.

Following are details of each spearhead:

The first main spearhead attacked the Northern part of Kompong Thom city in three prongs. The first prong attacked the command post of the Vietnamese enemy's Division 7,701 positioned at Acha Leak, North Kompong Thom city. The second prong raided the artillery site of Division 7,701 at Prey Pralech village in the suburb of Kompong Thom city. The third prong attacked the battalion position at Prey Kuy village and dispersed and disintegrated Vietnamese village and commune administrations in the Seventh Ward inside Kompong Thom city. After 30 minutes of fighting, we killed 10 Vietnamese soldiers on the spot, including an artillery commander and a battalion commander, and wounded 16 others; destroyed 2 Soviet-made T-54 tanks, 1 Soviet-made 130-mm artillery piece, 1 Soviet-made 105-mm artillery piece, 1 DK-75 gun, 1 60-mm mortar, 1 12.7-mm machinegun, 2 B-40's, 8 AK's, 2 Jeeps, 2 C-46 field radio sets, 1 depot storing 40 metric tons of paddy the Vietnamese looted from the people, 2 buildings housing the command post of the Vietnamese enemy's Division 7,701, the whole artillery site of Division 7,701, 16 barracks, and some war materiel. We seized 8 AK's, 3 SK's, and some materiel. We liberated five villages adjacent to the city, namely Prey Pralech, Prey Kuy, Anlung Lok, Sambuo and Kalmek.

The second main spearhead attacked Kompong Svay district seat located on the Siem Reap-Preah Vihear crossroad and swept, dispersed, and disintegrated Vietnamese village and commune administrations in Kompong Svay District in five prongs. The first prong attacked the district seat and township located on the Siem Reap-Preah Vihear crossroad. The second prong raided the Vietnamese enemy provincial military training school near the Siem Reap-Preah Vihear crossroad. The third prong raided and destroyed the Vietnamese battalion position located at Salavisai and dispersed and disintegrated Vietnamese village and commune administrations in Salavisai. The fourth prong attacked the Vietnamese company position located in Kon Tnaot Village close to Route 12. The fifth prong attacked, dispersed, and disintegrated the Vietnamese commune administration in Trapeang Russei commune.

After 30 minutes of fighting, we completely controlled all these targets, killing 6 and wounding 8 Vietnamese soldiers, destroying 2 B-40's, 9 AK's, 1 ammunition depot, 1 depot storing 100 metric tons of rice, 3 district office buildings, 3 Vietnamese district military training school buildings, 14 barracks, 3 Vietnamese commune office buildings, 1 25-meter-long bridge on Route 12 near Kon Tnaot village, and some war materiel; seizing 4 AK's and some war materiel; liberating 12 villages along Route 12 and National Route 6, namely Sandan, Ta Ek, Sre, O Kroch, Koki, Bos Veng, Trapeang Kraeul, Kon Tnaot, Trapeang Thmar, Lvey, Snao, Rung, Prey Mul, Voar Yeav, and Thnal Bambek villages; controlling a 17-km stretch of Route 12 from the Siem Reap-Preah Vihear crossroad to Sre village; and freeing 15 fraternal Khmer soldiers, allowing them to go home.

The third spearhead attacked Santuk district seat located in Tang Krasang township, raided Kompong Thmar township, and swept, dispersed, and disintegrated Vietnamese village and commune administrations along a 25-km stretch



of National Route 6 from Kakaoh village to Kompong Thmar township in seven prongs. The first prong hit the Santuk district seat and district office located in Tang Krasang township. The second prong attacked Kompong Thmar township and Kompong Thmar commune office. The third attacked and destroyed the Vietnamese company position in Kakaoh village and the company position atop Santuk Hill. The fourth prong attacked the Vietnamese company position making up the defense system of Santuk district seat located east of Thamaneat Monastery on National Route 6. The fifth prong dispersed and disintegrated Vietnamese village and commune administrations in Chrap commune east of Kakaoh village on National Route 6. The sixth prong dispersed and disintegrated Vietnamese village and commune administrations in Tang Krasang commune on National Route 6. The seventh prong dispersed and disintegrated Vietnamese village and commune administrations in Prasat commune on National Route 6.

After 45 minutes of fighting, we completely controlled all these seven targets, killing 16 Vietnamese soldiers on the spot and wounding 16 others; destroying 2 12.7-mm machineguns, 2 Goryunovs, 3 round-magazine machineguns, 5 B-40's and B-41's, 1 AK, 1 30-meter-long iron bridge on National Route 6 near Tuol Vihear, 1 large rice husking machine, 4 district office buildings, 5 commune office buildings, and some war materiel; seizing 9 AK's, 2 AR-15's, 3 SK's, and some documents and war materiel of the Vietnamese enemy; liberating 18 villages along National Route 6, namely Kakaoh, Cheay Sbai, Tuol Vihear, Sdok Sdam, Chambak, Veang Khang Cheung, Veang Khang Tbong, Thamaneat, Sangkhleang, Chheurung, Prasat, Leav, Tuol Ta Nhek, Banteay, Prey Mlu, Khley, Chheuteal, and Sarika Kev; freeing 85 fraternal Khmer soldiers and 85 people drafted by the Vietnamese enemy in his K-5 plan, allowing them to go home; and controlling a 25-km stretch of Route 6 from Kakaoh village to Kompong Thmar township.

The fourth spearhead attacked Sandan district seat and swept, dispersed, and disintegrated Vietnamese village and commune administrations along a 30-km stretch of the Sen River from Sandan district seat down to Koul commune in nine prongs. The first prong raided Sandan district seat and district office. The second hit the Vietnamese military training school in Sandan district seat. The third hit the ammunition depot and the depot storing paddy that the Vietnamese enemy had looted from the people. The fourth dispersed and disintegrated Vietnamese village and commune administrations in Sandan commune seated in Choar village. The fifth dispersed and disintegrated Vietnamese village and commune administrations in Chheuteal commune seated in Kompong Trabek. The sixth dispersed and disintegrated Vietnamese village and commune administrations in Khleng commune. The seventh dispersed and disintegrated Vietnamese village and commune administrations in Meanchey commune seated in Roneam village. The eighth dispersed and disintegrated Vietnamese village and commune administrations in Ngon commune seated in Kon Tnaot village. The ninth dispersed and disintegrated Vietnamese village and commune administrations in Koul commune.

After 40 minutes of fighting, we completely controlled all these nine targets, killing 6 and wounding 7 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 1 DK-82 gun, 3 B-30's, 1 12.7-mm machinegun, 5 AK's, 1 ammunition depot which exploded throughout the night till dawn, 1 depot storing 50 metric tons of paddy looted from our people, 3 Vietnamese district office buildings, 6 commune office buildings, 14 barracks, and some war materiel; liberating 54 villages, namely Choar, Toek Mneang, Kompong Trabek, Bachenh, Ta Mai, Sandan, Chheuteal, Boeng Trabek, Boeng Rolum, Boeng Tra, Cha, Samret, Veal Teng, Kerang, Andong Pring, Roka Chuao, Kit Vil, Vil, Prey Choar, Khleng, Pou, Tradon, Kien Khleng, Thmei, Champhal, Choan Leng, Oneam Leu, Roneam Kraom, Samrum, Poampoek, Rumpuh, Stoul, Sraleu, Trabek, Veal Snay, Chek Muoy Stoung, Leu, Kon Tnaot, Kilo, Troep, Samphi, Rovieng, Kra, Dang Totoeng, Krabei Prey, Acha Neou, Kbet, Baksrei, Chheuteal Chrum, Tuol Cha, Kompong Chhvea, Russei Kev, Bakchala, and Cha Chhuk; freeing hundreds of people drafted by the Vietnamese enemy in his K-5 plan and 220 fraternal Khmer soldiers, allowing them to go home, and controlling a 30-km stretch of the Sen River from Sandan district seat down to Koul commune.

It is to be noted that at all spearheads where our National Army in cooperation with the people and fraternal patriotic Khmer soldiers attacked the northern part of Kompong Thom city, the Kompong Svay district seat, the Santuk district seat, and the Sandal district seat and swept, dispersed, and disintegrated Vietnamese village and commune administrations in all these districts, our National Army enjoyed the extremely cordial and warm welcome of the people, the village and commune administrators, the village and commune militiamen, and the fraternal Khmer soldiers drafted by the Vietnamese enemy into his service. The brothers pledged that they would join in all ways with the National Army in smashing the Vietnamese enemy and liberating their hometowns forever.

/9738

CSO: 4212/15

## COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

### BRIEFS

**RANNARIT, ANS SETS UP COMMAND POSTS**--Prince Norodom Rannarit, commander in chief of the Sihanoukist National Army [ANS], said ANS set up two command posts in provinces adjacent to the Vietnamese border. The prince said that recently 700 ANS combatants reached positions deep inside the country in northern provinces, adding that ANS lists a total of 13,000 men, including 7-8,000 who are permanently on missions inside Cambodia. The prince went on to say that not only the Heng Samrin soldiers who are cooperating more and more with us, but the Cambodian people in the country are going to the border to help our resistance forces in transporting food, ammunition, and medicine. He said that the main force of the ANS is the prestige and popularity of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 6 Jan 87 BK] /9738

**RAILROAD LINK TO THAI BORDER**--Reports from Sisophon District, Battambang Province, say that the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin authorities will soon finish rebuilding the railroad track, a strategic line, between Sisophon District and Poipet. The reports say that the railroad link, a 45-km stretch, was strategically destroyed by CGDK forces two years ago. The reports also say that about 500 Cambodian people living in nearby villages have been rounded up by Vietnamese-Heng Samrin authorities to assist in rebuilding the railroad. The reports say that this railway line is almost completed; only another 4 km remain to be repaired. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 4 Jan 87 BK] /9738

**ATTACKS AGAINST SIEM REAP TOWN**--Siem Reap battlefield: On the night of 25 December, our National Army cooperated with people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers forced to serve the Vietnamese enemy and attacked a Vietnamese battalion command post and a 105-mm artillery position at Tram Neak village on Route 6 east of Siem Reap town. We killed 6, including a battalion commander and an artillery commander, and wounded 12 Vietnamese enemy soldiers; destroyed a 105-mm gun, a 105-mm shell depot which was burning all night, and other ammunition and war materiel. This caused panic among the Vietnamese in Siem Reap town who started to fire indiscriminately in the night. On 27 December, our National Army fired DK-75 and DK-82 guns at the Vietnamese enemy's 479th field command post at Tranh village adjacent to the bungalow in Siem Reap town and at the Vietnamese position at the bridgehead leading to

Angkor temples, killing two and wounding three and destroying a building of the Vietnamese field command and an army training school building. [From the "Report From Various Battlefields" feature] [Excerpts] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 2 Jan 87 BK] /9738

CSO: 4212/15

LEADERS RECEIVE GREETINGS FROM INDIA ON NATIONAL DAY

BK030745 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 3 Jan 87

[Text] On the occasion of the PRK national day, Comrade Heng Samrin, chairman of the PRK Council of State, received a congratulatory message from His Excellency Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India. The message in essence says:

On behalf of the Indian Government and people, I would like to send warm congratulations on the happy occasion of the PRK national day. We hope that the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries and people will be further strengthened in the coming years. Please accept our best wishes for good health, happiness, progress, and glory of the friendly Cambodian people.

On the same occasion, Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of State, also received a warm congratulatory message from His Excellency Rajiv Gandhi, Indian prime minister. The message primarily notes:

I am happy to send you congratulations and best wishes on the happy occasion of the PRK national day. May the coming years bring happiness and glory to the friendly Cambodian people.

On the same occasion, Comrade Kong Korm, foreign minister of the PRK, received a congratulatory message from His Excellency Narayan D. Tiwari, foreign minister of the Republic of India. The message affirms:

I would like to express sincere congratulations and wish you good health and happiness and may the friendly Cambodian people be prosperous. I firmly believe that the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between Cambodia and India will be further strengthened for the mutual benefit of our people.

/9738

CS0: 4212/15

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

KONG KORM GREETES CUBAN COUNTERPART ON NATIONAL DAY

BK050712 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] On the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the Cuban revolution's victory, PRK Foreign Minister Kong Korn sent a greetings message to Comrade Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba.

The message stressed: On behalf of the Foreign Ministry of the PRK and in my own name, I am very happy to send to the comrade minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba and the fraternal Cuban people our most sincere and warm greetings, heartfelt fraternal salutations, and best wishes.

January 1, 1959 was a special historical event in which the courageous Cuban people under the wise and enlightened leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba won brilliant victory over the U.S. imperialists and have waged a persistent struggle in building a material and technical foundation until they have attained a remarkable stage of development.

We would like to express high appreciation of and admiration for all the highly creative efforts of the fraternal Cuban people in the successful defense of their revolutionary gains and in socialist construction.

May the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and all-round cooperation between our two countries always strengthen and bloom in the cause of peace, security, and social progress in the world.

/9738

CSO: 4212/15



HUN SEN ATTENDS CLOSE OF PROFESSIONAL ART FESTIVAL

BK050630 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] The Ministry of Information and Culture closed the fourth professional art troupe festival of 1986 at the Basak Theater Hall on the morning of 3 January in the presence of Comrade Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, after 14 days of performances from 18 December to 1 January.

During these 14 days, all professional artists from the cities and provinces taking part in this art festival performed 2 Yike [a kind of Khmer theatrical show with drum accompaniment] presentations, 14 Basak [belonging to Southern Cambodia] theatrical shows, and 5 modern theatrical shows. In these performances, the artists of both sexes displayed all their capability and gifts, achieving full success and excellence. As a result, all these troupes won 17 gold medals, 14 bronze, and 20 silver.

Speaking on this occasion, Comrade Hun Sen expressed congratulations to the performing troupes on their success and urged all artists to emulate in heightening their skill in script writing and acting so as to achieve more successes in the years to come and to consolidate the professional art troupes, and to contribute to spreading the triple revolutionary movement of the party deep among the masses. The comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers also urged them to dare to write and perform a number of stories critical of all negative phenomena in society and serving the needs of the nation stemming from the concrete revolutionary struggle activities and labor of our people.

/9738

CSO: 4212/15

MEN SAM-AN RECEIVES FOURTH ART FESTIVAL PARTICIPANTS

BK060732 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] Mrs Men Sam-an, member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee's Organization Commission, cordially received and chatted with artists and cultural workers attending the fourth national professional art festival at the former royal palace on 4 January.

Present on this occasion were Comrade Khoy Khunhuor, member of the Party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee's Propaganda and Education Commission, and Comrade Chheng Phon, alternate member of the Party Central Committee and minister of information and culture.

In a warm atmosphere, a number of representatives of provincial and municipal art troupes expressed great satisfaction and joy at being permitted to meet in person with the Party Central Committee representatives. They briefed Mrs Men Sam-an on their development and difficulties encountered in the artistic and cultural field and on goals of this field in the coming years.

Mrs Men Sam-an informed the gathering of the successes achieved by the Cambodian revolution in the past eight years, especially in the military, economic, social, diplomatic sectors and in the building of genuine revolutionary forces. She warmly applauded the development in the artistic and cultural domain in the past and talked about a number of tasks of the artists and cultural workers in the new stage of the revolution, stressing particularly duty and true patriotism as well as the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

Mrs Men Sam-an reiterated that participants at the gathering should use the experiences gained during the fourth national professional art festival, especially the opinion of the public, to improve on their shortcomings, and to bring inspiration from the localities so as to reflect the true life of our people who are struggling to defend and rebuild the fatherland.

/9738

CSO: 4212/15

CHEA SIM ATTENDS INTELLECTUALS' GET-TOGETHER

BK071012 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] On 6 January in the afternoon, 132 intellectuals from all specialties from the central ministries and offices met at the office of the National Assembly to talk about the development of the Cambodian revolution in the past 8 years and about the current international situation. The get-together was presided over by Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council.

Comrade Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State and vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, spoke saying that all intellectuals who survived after the liberation day on 7 January 1979 and the new intellectuals have enjoyed the good care of the party, state, and front, thus they have firm confidence in the revolution and have raised their political, leadership, control, and specialized capabilities in accordance with the advance of the socialist revolution in Cambodia.

The comrade added: In carrying out their revolutionary tasks according to their respective specialties, intellectuals have enhanced their spirit of mastery and pool all their scientific and technical skill and experience in serving the country, thus rendering themselves worthy of being the revolutionary intellectuals in the new regime.

After the intellectuals exchanged views and discussed the development of the Cambodian revolution and the international situation and after they made their pledge to the party, Comrade Chea Sim hailed the achievements made for the people and the country by the intellectuals. Comrade Chea Sim also called on all intellectuals to thoroughly study and examine the party's policy towards the intellectuals so that they can carry out their tasks well in accordance with the development of the Cambodian revolution. Moreover, intellectuals should enhance unity among themselves and assist each other in order to mobilize all intellectual forces to serve the interests of the revolution.

/9738

CSO: 4212/15

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 29 DECEMBER-4 JANUARY

BK051159 [Editorial Report] Cambodian media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments during the reporting period 29 December-4 January:

National Level: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1058 GMT on 29 December reports that by late November, peasants throughout Cambodia had planted short-term industrial crops on some 38,200 hectares, including 7,400 hectares of soybean, 4,720 hectares of groundnut, 15,200 hectares of sesame, 1,320 hectares of cotton, 4,480 hectares of jute, 4,830 hectares of sugarcane, 176 hectares of castor-oil plants, and 71 hectares of tobacco. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 29 December reports that 160,000 hectares of dry-season rice are being planted this dry season. By 18 December, peasants in 13 provinces had transplanted and sown more than 25,190 hectares of dry-season rice. Taking the lead are Prey Veng Province with 7,740 hectares, Kompong Cham Province 6,440 hectares, Takeo Province 4,000 hectares, and Kandal Province 3,300 hectares. The radio at 1300 GMT on 31 December reports that by mid-December, peasants throughout the country had reaped 142,015 metric tons of short-term, medium-term, and slash-and-burn rice from 104,972 hectares of land with an average yield of 1,350 kg per hectare. Taking the lead were Kompong Cham with 31,637 metric tons and Prey Veng with 30,820 metric tons. Phnom Penh and Kandal had the highest yield with more than 2 metric tons per hectare while Svay Rieng had the lowest yield with only 9,040 kg per hectare. The northeastern region had an average of 1,400 kg per hectare. The crop reaped so far throughout the country represents only 6.7 percent of the projected annual target.

Kandal: The radio at 1300 GMT on 2 January reports that by early December, peasants in the province had retilled 5,290 hectares of land, sown more than 1,400 hectares of rice, and transplanted 3,380 hectares of rice. The radio at 1300 GMT on 3 January adds that by 8 December, peasants in S'ang District had sown more than 100 hectares of dry-season rice and transplanted nearly 100 hectares of rice. They had also collected 123,000 metric tons of natural fertilizer and the district's agricultural service had prepared 200 metric tons of chemical fertilizer, 2,000 liters of fuel oil, 200 liters of insecticide, and 34 water pumps for the peasants. The peasants in the district also plan to grow 4,250 hectares of subsidiary food crops this season.

**Battambang:** The radio at 0430 GMT on 4 January notes that by October, peasants in Battambang District had sold more than 13,000 metric tons of surplus paddy and gave 1,400 metric tons of paddy as patriotic contribution to the state.

**Kompong Cham:** SPK in English at 1109 GMT on 3 January reports that by mid-December, peasants in Kompong Cham Province had sold the state 9,740 metric tons of soybean, 1,400 metric tons of green bean, 1,380 metric tons of sesame, 250 metric tons of groundnut, 37 metric tons of castor-oil seed, and 248 metric tons of kapok. The radio at 0430 GMT on 29 December reports that between 1 November and 7 December, peasants in Memot District sold more than 230 metric tons of paddy to the state. The radio at 0430 GMT on 31 December adds that by the 2d week of December, peasants in Kompong Cham Province had harvested more than 19,000 hectares of early rice. Taking the lead were Memot and Stoeng Trang districts with 7,100 and 2,350 hectares respectively.

**Kompong Chhnang:** The radio at 0430 GMT on 30 December says that by 5 December, peasants in Rolea P'ier District had harvested more than 1,370 hectares of early rice with a yield of 1,460 metric tons. SPK in English at 1117 GMT on 2 January adds that by mid-December, peasants in the province had gathered short-term rice on 8,250 hectares and medium-term rice on 2,000 hectares of the total area of 51,600 hectares planted in the last monsoon. For the 1986-87 harvest, the peasants are expected to gather 70,000 metric tons of rice as against 57,000 metric tons in the 1985-86 monsoon crops.

**Kompong Thom:** SPK in French at 0414 GMT on 31 December reports that by mid-December peasants in the province had harvested 3,800 hectares of rainy-season rice with an average yield of 1.4 metric tons per hectare.

**Kompong Speu:** SPK in English at 1109 GMT on 3 January reports that by mid-December, peasants in the province had sold to the state 12,300 metric tons of rice. They also plan to sell 1,500 metric tons of palm sugar to the state. SPK in French at 0413 GMT on 30 December adds that by the end of December, peasants in the province had harvested 3,600 hectares of rice out of the 58,000 hectares planted during last rainy season. SPK in English at 1128 GMT on 30 December reports further that by early December, peasants in the province had transplanted rice on over 600 hectares, representing nearly 40 percent of the total area earmarked for this current dry-season rice cropping.

**Svay Rieng:** The news agency in English at 1117 GMT on 3 January notes that by late December, peasants in the province had harvested short-term rice on 7,210 hectares with an average yield of 2 metric tons per hectare and had put 1,085 hectares under subsidiary food crops.

Prey Veng: At 1117 GMT on 3 January SPK in English reports that by late December, peasants in the province had harvested short-term rice on 2,290 hectares and medium-term rice on 1,000 hectares. Earlier the news agency at 1117 GMT on 2 January reports that by mid-December, peasants in the province gathered monsoon rice on 25,600 hectares. Taking the lead among the 11 districts was Mesang District with 5,400 hectares.

Takeo: SPK in French at 0413 GMT on 30 December says that by the end of December, peasants in Kirivong District had transplanted 1,200 hectares of rice on the 5,000 hectares planted in this dry season. They had also harvested 1970 hectares of rice planted in last rainy season.

/9738

CSO: 4212/15



BRIEFS

KOY BUNTHA GREETES BULGARIAN COUNTERPART--Comrade Koy Buntha, minister of national defense of the PRK, has sent a greetings message to Army General Comrade Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on the latter's 70th birthday. The message noted: Dear comrade minister, on behalf of cadres and combatants of the KPRAF and in my own name, I would like to extend best wishes for good health, long life, and happiness to you on your 70th birthday. We are convinced that under your direct leadership, the relations of friendship, solidarity, and all-round cooperation between our two armies, particularly between the two defense ministries of Cambodia and Bulgaria, will further strengthen and develop in our common interest of peace and socialism. I wish you greater successes in fulfilling the tasks set forth by the 10th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party. Please, comrade minister, accept our highest regards. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 5 Jan 87 BK] /9738

GREETINGS FROM INDIA--Comrade Kong Korm, minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, recently received a congratulatory message from His Excellency Narayan Dutt Tiwari, minister of external affairs of the Republic of India. The message noted: Please accept our warm congratulations on the occasion of your appointment as the foreign minister of the PRK. I am convinced that the close friendly relations between our two countries will further strengthen and develop. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 3 Jan 87 BK] /9738

TRADE UNION CONFERENCE--The sixth conference of the First Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions [KFTU] Committee was held at the KFTU office on the morning of 31 December to sum up and evaluate the movement of workers and personnel and activities of the KFTU in 1986 and to set targets for implementation in 1987 in the presence of Comrade Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the KFTU. Addressing the opening ceremony, Comrade Mat Ly highly appreciated the sense of responsibility of the workers and cadres in carrying out the socioeconomic objectives of the party and state, such as the creative and thrift-practicing movements, the movement to use tractors for land tilling, and the family-run economy movement. He urged all conference

participants to pay attention to exchanging views and discussions in depth in order to find out good experiences to help implement with success the 1987 socioeconomic targets of the party and state, especially to carry out well the national defense duty and obligation. Comrade Mat Ly stressed the resolution of the party Central Committee dealing with turning the Cambodian working class into genuinely progressive class in the cause of the Cambodian revolution. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 Jan 87 BK] /9738

KOY BUNTHA GREETES SRV COUNTERPART--Comrade Koy Buntha, PRK minister of national defense, has sent a greetings message to Comrade General Van Tien Dung, SRV minister of national defense, on the occasion of the 1987 international new year. The message noted: Dear comrade minister, on behalf of all cadres and combatants of the KPRAF and in my own name, I would like to extend warmest greetings and best wishes for good health, long life, and happiness to you and your family on this occasion of the 1987 international new year. I would like also to extend New Year greetings, through you, to all cadres and combatants of the fraternal VPA. May they enjoy greater victories in the tasks of defending and building your glorious socialist fatherland. May the bond of friendship, solidarity, and special cooperation between our two countries, Cambodia and Vietnam, further strengthen and last forever. Please, comrade minister, accept our highest regards. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 1 Jan 87 BK] /9738

CSO: 4212/15

## HAU GIANG STRUGGLES AGAINST NEGATIVISM

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Oct 86 pp 10-15

[Article by Colonel General Le Quang Hoa: "On the Army's Role in Economic Construction"]

[Text]

## I

From the beginning our army has been built, educated, led, and guided by the glorious Vietnam Communist Party and the great Uncle Ho, has been supported and assisted by the entire population, has gradually matured and become stronger, and has won glorious victories, such as those of today. Its basic missions have been confirmed as being development and training, maintaining combat readiness and fighting victoriously, and participating in production labor and other work. Those three missions have been an integral part of our army throughout the past four decades. They are not only manifested in peacetime, in development and training, but have also been manifested in a very lively manner in many different forms, in urgent combat on very fierce battlefields against France, the United States, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, and even in fulfilling international missions in Laos and Cambodia.

The mission of participating in production labor, economic construction, and national development is a very essential, very important mission, in addition to the central, foremost, and permanent mission of development, training, maintaining combat readiness, and fighting. The mission of production labor and economic development, on different scales and at different levels, and by means of appropriate modes and measures, is an essential mission of the Vietnam People's Army. Our army has become accustomed to carrying out that mission, which was set forth by our party. Without it, it feels empty and impoverished in its daily life. And in actuality production labor and economic development have brought about vital benefits for the army itself. It makes good use of spare time, improves living conditions, reduces the burden on the state and the people, and makes a modest contribution to building the material-technical bases of socialism.

From the front-line outposts on the northern border of the Fatherland to the distant islands and archipelagoes, and from Vietnam to Laos and Cambodia, we cannot but be moved by a miraculous spectacle: although face-to-face with the

enemy, our cadres and soldiers still have fish ponds, vegetable gardens, pig pens, cattle pens, chickens and ducks, and fruit trees, in locations in which they directly confront the enemy troops, in which the sound of gunfire, mortars, and artillery is always heard, and in which there are casualties. At times their diet is greatly improved. All aspects of life are more correct, proper, and well-off.

Looking back at the period of resisting the United States for national salvation, the troops of Military Region 4, the Truong Son route, the Central Highlands, eastern Nam Bo, and all over the South we, military personnel with personal and human feelings, cannot but be moved by and admire the unique spirit of the troops of Uncle Ho, who fought skillfully while producing skillfully, with the love and support of the people all over the nation.

We cannot forget that after the nation was united, our army, carrying out the party's resolution and advancing to socialism, developed, maintained combat readiness, and fought victoriously, regarding that as its primary mission, while unconditionally carrying out the party's resolution on the production labor movement and participating in economic construction, with appropriate scales and forms, in each unit and sphere and in different environments.

In fighting the enemy to defend the nation over a long period of more than 30 years, we, both high-ranking cadres and and new enlisted men, have become familiar with that work and know how to do it relatively well. But now we are fulfilling our economic construction mission under new circumstances and on a large scale, with many relationships and demands. We must have knowledge of construction, socialist economic thought, the economic laws that must be observed, and the planning procedures and rules that must be followed. In doing economic work we must earn profits in order to achieve expanded reproduction and increase accumulation for society. It is not sufficient to only produce enough for ourselves or to become self-sufficient. That is obvious. The situation is not like that in the past, in wartime, when production labor was partly self-sufficient in nature and in part was intended to improve living conditions a little, so some units carried out that work by using massive manpower. Potatoes, manioc, corn, rice, bricks, tiles, cattle, water buffaloes, hogs, etc., were produced at any cost. It was better to have them than not have them, and being able to eat in order to fight the enemy was better than going hungry or dying, without being able to fight the enemy. But today, the army cannot do economic work in the same way. When we speak of the expression "the army fulfills an economic construction mission" during the long initial phase of industrializing the nation, in correct accordance with the lines of the resolutions of the fourth and fifth party congresses and the resolutions of the Party Central Committee and the Political Bureau, we must understand its contents accurately and fully.

We must draft plans, survey, investigate, build models, and make scientific calculations. Enthusiasm and the concept of revolutionary offensive are very necessary everywhere and at all times in combat as well as in production labor and economic construction. That is to say, we must dare to think, dare to do, and dare to accept responsibility. But if we do not think things out, lack a scientific approach, and lack economic knowledge, the bottom line will be zero, if not defeat and destruction.

## II

A question which has been much debated for a long time is whether or not the army can fulfill its economic construction mission in its correct meaning. We may now answer with certainty that it can. Examples include the Ha Tien water conservancy project, a number of strategic roads in our country and Laos, the Pha Lai power plant, the Da River hydroelectricity project, Group 513 of Military Region 3, agricultural work in the Mekong Delta, shrimp raising in Minh Hai after the complete liberation of the South, the raising and catching of maritime products, the Krong Pech project in Military Region 5, afforestation in many places, and small-scale and medium-scale hydroelectricity projects in a number of localities in the northern border area. It has built warehouses, workshops, stations, hospitals, schools, and camps, and has produced construction materials and consumer goods in the army's rear services-technical bases and the workshops of the air force, naval, and air-defense branches. It has transported cargo by air, by water, etc. It has made many famous technical accomplishments: manufacturing complete motor vehicles and replacement parts for all kinds of military vehicles made by many different countries, small, easily moved steel smelting machine, etc., which were displayed at the 1985 National Economic Fair-Exposition held at Giang Vo Hall in Hanoi. Medicines to treat diseases and burns and tonics made from plants available in many localities in the nation have been purchased by many people in Vietnam and abroad. The snake farm and Zoo of Military Region 9, and "Chameleon" and "Aralia" liquors made in Cao Bang have also made many good impressions. Many manual and semi-mechanized brick and tile enterprises, many cement and rock installations on many different scales operated by many different units, machine shops, etc., have been set up. We can also not fail to mention the multi-storied buildings, and permanent workshop and station areas built by many units in the sphere of the army's economic work. Our troops have advanced and are advancing in that sphere but do not have conditions for gathering statistics and analyzing.

At the same time, there are some matters which units fulfilling production labor and economic construction missions must frankly admit when facing the truth and recognizing the truth:

There is still much confusion.

Planning is deficient.

Management cadres, technical cadres, and skilled workers are still small in numbers and weak in ability.

There is still much waste of manpower and the economic laws and still confused with military laws and they are not yet closely combined.

Production costs are still high.

The quality and specifications of many projects and products do not yet meet state standards. Thus the goals of "many, good, and inexpensive" have not been met.



Furthermore, there are still many negative phenomena in economic work, such as illegal buying and selling, collusion to help bad elements and the enemy, the improper use of combat materials and technical facilities in economic work, and the fact that combat facilities and number of troops do not correspond to the orders and directives of the upper echelon.

The units engaged in economic work produce wealth for society by means of labor, and materials, capital, etc., supplied by the state. They must not buy and sell such materials to make profits. Those materials must be distributed in correct accordance with regulations.

### III

The organs and units specializing in economic work are completely different from the units which are occupied full-time with development, training, and combat readiness, and participate in production labor on a part-time basis.

The units permanently in a combat-ready status are primarily concerned with projects for themselves. The principal concerns are to increase production, practice economy, produce part of their food, produce construction materials, construct warehouses, workshops, stations, camps, etc. With the funds and materials that are provided, the units must produce much more, because the troops are still fed by the state and all aspects of their lives and combat are ensured. Many units with small amounts of funds have multi-story buildings, warehouses, permanent workshops, stable living conditions, and spacious, well-ventilated places to sleep and rest, museums, and Ho Chi Minh rooms. There are even separate sports fields for soccer and volleyball and fields for physical education and marching. It may be concluded that with labor, will, energy, spirit, cadres and enlisted men who are united, and leaders and commanders who have a sense of responsibility, dynamism,, love for the enlisted men, and concern for development, anything can be accomplished and all obstacles can be overcome, and it is possible to train skillfully, maintain a high degree of combat readiness, be prepared wealth for the army and society. Furthermore, no matter where a unit is stationed, if conditions permit and do not adversely influence the fulfillment of the unit's political mission, it is possible to also take on a number of local projects, as has Regiment B9C of the Quyet Thang division and many other units. Our cadres and enlisted men in Military Region 1 and the Quang Ninh Special Zone have worked with the localities in building hundreds of roads for both economic and national defense purposes, in building increasingly larger numbers of small and medium hydroelectricity projects, which not only provide electric lighting for the units and the localities but also serve the agricultural, maritime, and forestry products processing industries. They have well-built stock pens with hundreds of hogs, water buffaloes, cattle, and goats and an increasingly larger fish pond area. Everyone understands and implements the resolutions of the Political Bureau and the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, the orders of the Minister of National Defense, and the directives of the Commander in Chief. But the organization and management skills of the commanders are extremely important. But it is also indispensable that there be skilled economic specialists. If we are resourceful, dare to think and do, and produce wealth, the state organs are prepared to help us and the



cooperatives are prepared to help us. At present, our corps of army cadres must be skilled militarily and know how to do economic work and production work. They must take pains to study and know how to teach the troops under their command. They must study before doing anything. If they do not study, but work haphazardly and carelessly, and work in accordance with subjective desires, the desired results can seldom be obtained and sometimes bring about bad results, cause the loss of materiel and people, and ruin things because of hastiness. During the recent and carelessly. Here we are speaking of regular army units which engage in economic work.

As for specialized economic organs which guide the troops' economic work and units which specialize in economic work (but which still set aside some time for military matters because they are army units), the situation is completely different. First of all, they must be truly economic organs and units. They must have rather good general economic knowledge, if not economics professors or professional economic specialists. They must understand how laws arise and develop. Then it is necessary to consider to what spheres the army units specializing in economic work will be assigned. In what areas? what are the capabilities of our troops? What investments will be made by the state (party A) with regard to capital, materials, technical means, equipment, and facilities (including management cadres and skilled workers who serve as the backbone). What do the Ministry of National Defense and the army have for the initial period after they change over to fulfilling economic missions? Everything must be calculated in production costs because capital is fixed. The army is party B. When assigned a mission or project by the state, no matter what the nature of the missions, there must be a very detailed, truly meticulous survey. That is the responsibility of the guiding organ and the future commander of the project or mission. On that basis, it is necessary to draft a plan for submission to the state organ or the Ministry of National Defense for official approval.

That is only the initial outline. But that is the center of the entire construction project. The leaders and commanders must think things over very carefully and decide how many people are needed and what the organizational structure should be. What specialized sector and trade subjects should the enlisted men study? Everyone must be skilled in their trade. They must be qualified workers before beginning work. They must be qualified workers before beginning work. The management cadres must be people who are both unit (army unit) commanders and managers (of enterprises or enterprise federations). As commanders, they must be fair or skilled militarily. As doctors, they must be expert and skilled in management and well-versed in technical specialties. Furthermore, they must be people who are sensitive, dynamic, resourceful, enthusiastic, have a strong sense of responsibility, have consciousness of organization and discipline, have good understanding of law, always be concerned with protecting public property, think of ways to produce much wealth and many products, contribute to enriching the nation, and contribute to improving the lives of the people. They must go all-out to avoid showing off their knowledge, to have "all words and no action, to "beat an empty drum," or issue reports that are untruthful, claim credit, or blame others.

The organ organization of units doing economic work must be streamlined, strong, and rational. The intermediate and indirect elements should be held to the minimum, and must not surpass the level set by the state. The organs of combat units include staff, political, rear-services, technical, cadre, financial, and other organs. But when changing over to economic work their structure must be appropriate to the new missions. But the fewer organs the better. It is best if the commander-enterprise director be directly involved in production. The state economic organizations are only for reference, because we also have a national defense mission. The army does economic work but must combine that work with national defense. When necessary, we can change over quickly to carrying out combat missions.

A military unit which changes over to economic development work must quickly enter into the orbit of the economy, quickly earn profits, bring about capital accumulation within a brief period of time, and endeavor to become self-sufficient and help provide for others. The sooner the period in which the state provides food, clothing, salaries, and other expenditures ends the better. That demands revolutionary offensive thought, boldness, and a spirit of daring to think, daring to do, and doing a good job. They must work in correct accordance with the lines, laws, mission requirements, and practices regarding economic work, but it is an army doing economic work. They must apply the strength of military organization, strategy, tactics, and resourceful fighting methods in wartime to economic work: rapidly, strongly, solidly, and in correct accordance with lines, the law, and the military style in economic work, with the same confidence in the army by the party and state as during the resistance wars against aggression.

If that is to be accomplished, they must study in a truly diligent manner management, specialized technical subjects, work style, and the organization of coordination, inspection, and supervision. They must oppose generalization and superficiality, and oppose subjectivism and self-satisfaction and hastily concluding that they know everything, or even conceitedly think that they are the only ones who are right! They must be very close to the situation, very practical, have a mass nature and, by means of investigation, research, and experimentation, reach conclusions via a sophisticated filter: the brain. They must think things over, discuss things carefully, solicit the opinions of many people, and consider the opinions of specialists of economic organs in and outside the army before deciding whether or not to do something. Failure to do so will have dangerous consequences: taking many casualties when fighting the enemy, and causing the economy to suffer loss of manpower and materiel, and sometimes "lose hook, line, and sinker." Economic justifications must be approved before a task is begun.

In our country's present economic situation, the army must provide part of the national defense budget. While many units participate in production labor and produce much additional material wealth, some units have produced at a loss but are "self-sufficient" because they earn profits of millions of dong by buying and selling! That kind of self-sufficiency is very dangerous: it ruins people, ruins organization, and causes a loss of combat facilities.

In the new phase, it is entirely our army's fulfillment of economic missions is entirely correct, necessary, and possible. But the structure, mode, scale, and methods, the organization of forces, vocational training, and the organization of leadership, guidance, and command must receive very careful consideration, there must be a minimum amount of time to make full preparations, things must be discussed within and without the army and agreement must be reached on them, and there must be aid and support from the functional economic organs of the state and army. It is necessary to "select the right person to guard the gold." Our army is certain to create a quantity of additional products for society and may also undertake projects of considerable proportions.

The army's participation in economic work in the present situation is a large, very new scientific topic which we must take pains to study further. The above are some initial thoughts so that, along with the organs, the units specializing in economic work and the army as a whole can exchange opinions, gain experience while working, and further clarify matters with regard to both theory and practice.

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## NEW FOREIGN TRADE STATUTES RECOMMENDED

Hanoi NGOAI THUONG in Vietnamese 20 Oct 86 pp 2, 3

[Article by M.T.: "Some Thoughts About a New System"]

[Text] A new economic system stems from a lot of thinking and research about the economy, from a correct assessment of our national economic and social situation in the first stage of the transitional period, and from the experience learned from the export and import work in recent years. The new system requires a solution to the current problems which undermine production, business, and exports and imports in order to develop the resourcefulness of related organizations and to allow them to reach the highest efficiency.

Some time ago, NGOAI THUONG ran an article dealing with foreign trade in the first stage of the transitional period. Therefore, in this article, we will limit our comments to observations made in export and import work in recent years so that we can ponder a new system.

## Some Observations About the Export and Import Situation in Recent Years

If we look back at the time period from the liberation of the south and the unification of the country to the present, our export activities have made significant progress. Export income in 1985 increased by 4-5 times over that of the first period of the liberation. However, the growth was not steady. In 1976 and 1977, the increases were, respectively, 70 and 40 percent due to the consolidated potentials of both the north and the south. In 1982 and 1983, the speed of export growth was satisfactory due to appropriate policies encouraging exports. But in the last years of the 5-year plan, there was a marked slowdown in export activities, which at times were stationary or declining.

If we look back at the most recent years (1981-1985), export income reached nearly 96 percent of the norms set by the Fifth National Party Congress, or nearly twice the amount recorded in the previous 5-year plan. Increases in exports of marine products were 4 times; of forestry products, 2.5 times; of agricultural products, 2.2 times; of heavy industrial products, 2 times (primarily minerals and engineering and metal products); and small-industry and handicraft products, 1.4 times. The value of goods exported to socialist markets amounted to 62 percent of the total export income, and the rest, to

others. Most noteworthy, in the past 5 years, within the total export income of the country, the ratio of direct exports by localities increased rapidly and took up approximately 25 percent of the total national income (for a 5-year average). This increase went up from 10 percent in 1981 to 30 percent in 1986.

In terms of the structure of export goods, there has been no significant change in the past 5 years. The share of agricultural products was approximately 36 percent; light- and small-industry products, approximately 35 percent; marine products, about 11 percent; and the rest were heavy industrial and forestry products. We still did not have any large-volume export goods. Only 7 generated an income of 21-50 million rubles/dollars; 7 others brought 11-20 million; and 11 others, 5-10 million. The quality of those goods was not consistent and was generally very low. The balance between exports and imports, although improved in some extent, was still heavily on the negative side. In 1981, exports equaled barely 30 percent of imports, and in 1985, 40 percent. The vast majority of the currency needed in imports came from loans and from aid from brotherly socialist countries, chiefly the Soviet Union.

Viewed as a whole, everyone concerned was unanimous in seeing export work, a strategic task and the spearhead of the national economy, as failing to trigger a fundamental change.

The available economic resources have not been used to the optimum to boost exports and to increase imports in order to address the needs of production and livelihood. Looking more closely at the causes, the endemic impediments are still the lack of investments for the production of export goods; the shortage of material supplies, raw materials, and fuel for production and the purchase of goods; the irrational purchasing prices which are overrun by skyrocketing hikes; the lack of cash; and the lack of an adequate infrastructure, such as equipment, warehouses, ports, etc. Perhaps those causes have been the inherent peculiarities of a production system which suffered a serious imbalance and which repeated itself year in and year out without any apparent solution. Instead, production and business organizations had no other way of improving the situation but routinely requesting assistance from higher echelons and devoting their efforts just to make ends meet.

Numerous policies were promulgated, aiming at encouraging the producers and at overcoming the problems mentioned earlier. Their success was limited simply because there was an endemic shortage of material and physical means for their implementation. Regrettably, the interests of the producers could not be guaranteed, and the right to use foreign currency could not be granted to localities. No wonder that foreign trade agencies used to be in arrears in paying production units in material supplies and convertible supplies for production and, likewise, received the unpleasant attribute of "bad payer" or "skinper" because of their failure to balance material supplies as specified in the plan and because a few localities used material supplies allocated for the production of export goods for something else.

While production units ran into unsurmountable difficulties and while their interests could not be safeguarded to the point that some units quit because



of their inability to cover all the production expenses, the state budget also experienced acute difficulties because of the huge subsidies granted to agencies in charge of imports and exports in the whole country. The problems were so great that somebody aired the complaint that "the more exports are boosted, the greater the budget deficit is." But the most puzzling thing in the economic field is that while imports doubled the value of exports, a summary recap in foreign trade showed that "the profits made in imports could not compensate for losses in exports." Viewed as a whole, foreign trade activities were on the loss side because "losses were incurred in exports as well as in imports." This is true because exported goods had to be bought at high prices and certain commodities had to be paid cash or by convertible goods, while the majority of import goods were sold at determined prices (in an overbearing style) and paid by transferrable checks. This situation has created a big waste in the use of imported goods and a serious imbalance in money and goods in the market. It was also the cause of severe inflation and of the devaluation of money. Were all the above ramifications the product of an overbearing foreign trade structure? The latter has reduced the effectiveness of foreign trade activities, impeded the catalyst role of foreign trade in production and livelihood, and thwarted the accrual power of foreign trade for the benefit of the national budget. Moreover, it was a major hindrance in the execution of market policies and in the fulfillment of our duties vis-a-vis other socialist countries in accordance with current protocols, and it has slowed down the expansion of foreign trade with those countries. Some people opined that the above are the negative aspects of a "hard system" (meaning a bureaucratic and overbearing system).

For this reason, in recent years, certain localities and sectors have endeavored to wrestle the right to make exports and imports with a "softer system," considering it as an economic spearhead activity toward self-balancing their needs, as a source of material supplies and goods to address the needs of production and the people's livelihood, and as a source of income for the local budget for financial autonomy and a cash balance.

Basically, a "soft system" works as follows: whenever an organization can export goods, it may import foreign goods to speed up its capital turnaround and to use the profit generated by imports to compensate for the losses incurred by exports and in so doing, it will adhere to a goods structure which is appropriate to the economy of each province and will use agreed-upon prices in all transactions for export and import goods.

The "soft system" has gained certain proven advantages. First, it was able to stimulate the development of the production of export goods, chiefly that of agricultural and marine products in the collective and family economy areas, and it has boosted the production of some forestry products, to name just a few. Many localities owed to this system the creation of new planting zones for export products, such as peanuts, jute, betel, cashews, coffee, pepper, and vegetables. One of those was Lam Dong which, in 1984 and 1985, added 4,000 hectares to its existing 1,700 hectares of plantations of coffee for export. The province plans to plant 3,000 additional hectares in 1986 and strives to reach a total planting area of 15,000 hectares and an annual export tonnage of 10,000 tons. The province's tea-planting area has also been



rapidly expanded and aims at producing daily 200 tons of fine-leaf tea for the six existing tea-processing factories. Due to those activities, the export income of Lam Dong Province went rapidly up from 2 million rubles/dollars in 1982 to 7 million in 1985. In the past 5 years, Lam Dong imported 3,800 tons of fuel, 28,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizers, 11,000 tons of rice, 120 tons of insecticides, 10,000 tons of cement, 1 million meters of fabrics, and many transportation means.

The comrade chairman of Haiphong City affirmed that import and export activities play a preponderant role in the increase in value of the city's industrial goods and in the rapid beefing up of the output of rice planted in the city's outskirts. Likewise, many other chairmen of mountainous provinces stated that they have finally found a way to solve the problem of grain self-sufficiency after unsuccessfully groping for a solution for a long time. The way is simply to plant more crops for export and to go through export and import activities to get enough food and clothes.

Nevertheless, due to inappropriate management, the "soft system" adopted by some localities and sectors was still plagued by certain negative occurrences, such as illegal and unethical competition in buying and selling goods, price hikes to obtain a greater profit in selling import goods, and competition between numerous export agencies in the same market or for the same commodity, causing disadvantages in the pricing of export and import goods and hence losses for the country.

If we compare the positive and negative aspects of the "hard system" and the "soft system" and discuss them further, many contradictory ideas may come up because each system has its strengths and weaknesses. We must therefore find a system whose strengths can be developed and whose weaknesses can be minimized, and through which production can be vigorously stepped up, export income can be rapidly increased, and initiative can be developed in production and business for the greatest success in foreign trade.

#### For a New System

Based on the export and import situation and on present foreign trade relationships, a new foreign trade system should successfully solve the lingering problems in matters of policies, organizational structure, and management procedures:

1. Discrimination in policies governing central-level and local foreign trade agencies, which are adhering to a "hard system" and a "soft system," respectively. As a result, the market is disturbed, adversely affecting regional policies and creating differences in business incentives.
2. The inadequacy of the distribution of interests between central-level agencies and local-level organizations, and between the state and production and business units doing exports and imports. While the localities' income in foreign currency increases rapidly, the income of the central-level organizations plummets to an alarming level. The state's income is unable to pay for the most indispensable needs, including those covering export and

import activities, while it must balance other essential needs of society. On the other hand, the interests of a segment of export production, chiefly of organizations making export goods for the central government, are not guaranteed.

3. The passivity of business organizations doing exports and imports who lack conditions to revert to economic accounting and who lose their flexibility and resourcefulness, causing foreign trade activities to be marginally successful.

4. In terms of management, there was a prevalent inclination toward administrative measures instead of efficient economic measures, such as an export-import tax, a rational exchange rate to stimulate economic accounting, and export subsidies paid with income generated by imports in order to alleviate the burden of loss compensations by the national budget.

5. The overbearing style in the distribution, use, and pricing of import commodities is worsening, causing waste and heavy losses for the state. Import goods marginally support the expansion of the production of export goods.

6. Exports to Zone I have not been properly encouraged in terms of purchasing price, import goods trading, and business incentives.

7. There are a lack of stimulation and a failure to exploit the sources of investments for the production of export goods and for their qualitative improvement.

In addition to the need to solve the above lingering problems, the new system must be simple and easy to carry out, and it should not be overburdened with too many detailed determinations to facilitate the businessman's execution and accounting procedures.

The new system must be able to stimulate localities and industrial enterprises in eagerly embarking on the production of export goods and to use to the optimum the potentials of the people's labor, of scientific and technological progress, and of equipment in the production of export goods.

It should guarantee equality to all business units doing exports and imports, and regardless of their central or local affiliation, those units must be governed by the same policies and granted the same means for a profitable business.

Most important, the new system should put the businessman at ease and enable him to develop his dynamism and resourcefulness in order to ensure the three interests: the interests of the state (central and local levels), the interests of the producer, and the interests of the businessman under a mode of distribution according to labor and a sharing of profits according to the amount of work.

First, the foreign trade structure needs to be broken down into two different systems:

1. A general system governing all export and import activities in the whole country, and
2. A special system defining the operations of business units doing exports and imports.

#### 1. National Export-import Statutes

A prevalent change in thinking about the role of exports and imports takes place nowadays in socialist countries. From this new concept, all sectors, localities, and production units are allowed to beef up production, to participate in export activities, and to associate their production efforts closely to the world market, aiming at improving technique, enhancing production effectiveness, and improving livelihood.

In our country, starting from the smallest production infrastructure, we ought to encourage all sectors, localities, and production units to step up production and to contribute to export activities to balance needs and overcome difficulties in production and livelihood. The difference lies in the fact that our production infrastructure is still small and that the exported products are scattered and not numerous and consist mostly of agricultural, forestry, and marine products produced by the collective area. Only a few state-operated units made export products, primarily textile, coal, rubber, and processed agricultural products. Therefore, the export market is still small and consists primarily of those in socialist countries and in a few neighboring countries.

On the other hand, since the state's capital for investments in export goods production is limited, sectors, localities, and the people must be encouraged to raise their own capital for production development, chiefly from their export and import activities which should serve as the basis for the expansion of the production of export goods.

We must bear in mind that the distribution of incentives must be rational and uniform, ensuring that the producers actually receive the benefits and, in the meantime, making sure that villages, districts, provinces, cities, and production units are allocated an adequate amount of material supplies and commodities to balance and stabilize production, especially the allocation of enough material supplies to allow them to be creative in the production of export goods. Besides, we must rationally distribute foreign currency and profits generated by exports to address the financial needs of the central and local budgets.

It is recommended that the state set aside 50 percent of the total export income and assign the Ministry of Foreign Trade the authority to distribute that amount to units licensed to do export and import business. Those units will use the allocations to pay for material supplies used in production and for the purchase of export goods.

To allow the state to get more foreign currency, units doing exports and imports need to resell to the state 50 percent of their net income in foreign

currency, which will be paid in Vietnamese currency at an appropriate exchange rate in order to guarantee sufficient payment of the unit's business expenses. It is recommended that the state make public the official exchange rate every quarter and that it try publicizing that rate every month or every day as is done in some other socialist countries with a high development level. As regards the remaining 50 percent, if the income is in rubles, the recipient unit will submit a request to import goods to the Ministry of Foreign Trade, which will consolidate the requests of different units and will issue appropriate permits to import in accordance with the units' needs in production and in each variety of goods. If the income is in another foreign currency, the unit will be permitted to import directly or by proxy foreign goods that it deems necessary in order to concentrate the handling of each commodity into a few suppliers, and to allow the unit to take the initiative in addressing its needs in material supplies and equipment for the production of export goods and of some consumer goods. The structure of those imported goods will be actually determined by the requirements in production and livelihood. It is recommended that the state use economic measures, such as an import tax to encourage the importation of production materials and staple consumer goods and to limit the importation of major consumer goods and luxury goods. With this policy, if the current export-import ratio is 1:2, the state can have 75 percent of the foreign currency needed for the importation of goods to establish an economic balance. The amount of cash the state disburses to buy foreign currency from units doing exports and imports will be more than compensated when it sells the imported goods, and if the price policies are right, the state budget must get an abundant source of accrued capital due to foreign trade, instead of compensating for losses as happens now. Vested by the state of the responsibility to manage and operate foreign trade, the Ministry of Foreign Trade has the conditions to bring creativity in the effective planning for the foreign trade activities of the whole country and of each business, to take the initiative in handling the matters of material supplies and capital, thus balancing the needs of production and business, to have the flexibility in directing foreign trade businesses and in carrying out market policies, and to avoid a situation in which the ministry just plays the role of a purely administrative agency.

The state allows and encourages every sector, locality, and production unit to participate in export and import activities provided the business transactions deal with the commodities they produce on their own and at a certain volume (with an approximate value of 15 million rubles or more). Production sectors, provinces, and cities should not act as intermediaries to buy goods from other sectors and localities for export. The export of certain miscellaneous commodities should be taken care of by specialized units under the Ministry of Foreign Trade in order to achieve a centralized connection system domestically as well as internationally. Business transactions with foreign countries ought to be centralized in a number of agencies including specialized general corporations and synthesized export and import corporations in each area and in the two cities of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh. In addition to selling export goods under state norms and under the 50:50 ratio as mentioned earlier, localities and sectors are also given the authority to export goods they produce to increase their export income. The state ought to give incentives for those units that exceed the quotas in export goods.



For example, they should be allowed to remit 30 percent of their actual income in foreign currency at the public exchange rate and use the remaining 70 percent to make direct importations, or they should be rewarded in a certain way as defined in a reward policy.

In sum, with this structure, the state strengthens its control of export and import activities by economic measures, such as the remittance ratio in foreign currency, a rational exchange rate for those remittances, a just allocation of imported material supplies for the production and purchase activities of units doing exports and imports, stimulation for businesses to adopt economic accounting, elimination of the loss-compensation policy, and the provision of favorable conditions for the Ministry of Foreign Trade to strengthen its control and management actions. Needless to say, the ministry ought to retain certain administrative procedures, such as increased inspection and control of units doing exports and imports, the issuance of licenses and of export and import permits for each transaction, etc.

## 2. Statutes for Export and Import Businesses

To strengthen the spirit of initiative and resourcefulness and the adaptability of export and import businesses and to stimulate business cadres, it is recommended that the state institute the system of business contracting and give business directors sufficient authority to carry it out. Contracting means that the unit has the absolute power to design a scheme to achieve and exceed the norms pertaining to the remittance of foreign currency to the state according to the 50:50 ratio or to any adjusted rate determined by the Ministry of Foreign Trade according to the nature of each commodity, to the remittance of profit to the budget in conformity with the current state procedures, and to the volume of goods delivered to the various markets designated by state protocols.

The unit has the right to contract loans from foreign countries and from domestic banks for its business transactions and to submit to the Ministry of Foreign Trade requests to import material supplies needed for production and for goods purchases, at an amount equaling 50 percent of the foreign currency actually received through its export income. Except for export subsidies (as applicable) for certain commodities that the state especially encourages, the unit cannot be compensated for its business losses by the budget. All business expenses are incurred to the unit according to a price frame determined by the state and by the ministry. The unit is held responsible for losses, if any. After the remittance to the state budget and the payment of taxes, the unit is allowed to use the remaining profit to replenish its various funds, such as its self-procured capital, the reward and welfare fund, and the bonus fund to implement the system of receiving according to labor and to associate the benefits of the personnel to the business results.

The state will only give a one-time grant to invest in the fixed properties of the unit to assist it in its starting the business, which grant will be reimbursed to the state by annual depreciations. If the fixed property is paid for by the unit, the annual depreciation amount will be credited to its self-procured capital.

The unit director has the right to organize his business mechanism any way he feels most efficient and most economical in the matter of personnel wages in order to promote cadres under his command and to recruit additional cadres needed for the conduct of his business. If in 2 years, the unit is unable to fulfill its missions and suffers continuous losses, the entire group of its cadres, workers, and employees has the right to recommend to a higher echelon his dismissal. The business unit is allowed to set aside 2 percent of the foreign currency under its disposal to pay for its external-affair expenses (trips taken abroad to sign contracts, to organize exhibitions or to study the market, etc.). However, any such trip must be carefully studied and a thorough proposal must be submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Trade, which is the only authority to give an approval (including business units directly under the jurisdiction of localities and of other sectors).

In conclusion, vis-a-vis an export and import unit, the new statutes is the legal guarantee permitting the unit to have the full authority to bring creativity and flexibility in its business transactions in order to achieve the highest efficiency, the assistance of the state for the unit to self-procure capital and material supplies to stimulate production and business development, and the encouragement of the state to invite the unit and its personnel to participate actively in the successful conduct of its business. The system will serve, by the same token, the best interests of the state and society.

9458/13046

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## HAU GIANG STRUGGLES AGAINST NEGATIVISM

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 3 Dec 86 pp 7, 14

[Article: "Hau Giang Implements Directive 79-80 of the Secretariat of the VCP Central Committee: the More Resolutely It Struggles Against Negativism, the More Confidence the People Have in the Party"]

[Text] In Hau Giang, as well as in many other Mekong Delta provinces, there have occurred many instances of abuse of authority, bullying the masses, arresting the wrong people, and arresting people illegally. Many incidents have occurred and the people have sent thousands of complaints and denunciations to the sections, sectors, and governmental echelons at the provincial and central levels recommending that such incidents be resolved. Implementing Directive 79-80 of the Party Central Committee on criticism and self-criticism, Hau Giang Province organized two inspection and investigation teams, including representatives of the Internal Affairs Department, the Inspection Commission, the Organ of Control, the Public Security Service, and the Court, to resolve on many incidents directly and on the spot, investigate arrests, examine the legal organs and governmental echelons, and investigate the disposition of complaints and denunciations by the people. The investigation teams visited many districts, villages, hamlets, and production collectives to specifically look into injustices, learn of the opinions and aspirations of the people, uncover instances of bullying the masses, arrange for the people to meet to criticize the cadres and party members, and deal strictly but fairly with violations.

From Clearing Improperly Arrested Innocent People in Vi Thanh...

We tried to imagine the path Mrs. Hai Nhi had taken for nearly a year in seeking the release of her two sons, Nguyen Thanh Dong and Nguyen Van Hung, who were arrested by the Vi Thanh District public security police in September 1984, along with 13 other youths, because they were suspected of perpetrating a number of robberies and murders that had been committed. The Vi Thanh public security police had built their case for arresting the 15 youths on the basis of confessions by a number of people and by an escaped convict who had been recaptured. They had been in jail for more than 2 years and, even more serious, in order to make a case for prosecution, some of the public security personnel beat the 15 youths and forced them to confess that

that they had taken part in the robberies, although there was no proof or evidence. Then their dossiers were completed and sent to the Organ of Control for prosecution! Mrs. Hai Nhi, who was 67 years old, the mother of a war martyr, and the mother of Dong and Hung, was also imprisoned for 17 months for "covering up for criminals and concealing stolen goods," on the basis of the inferences by some public security personnel and without any proof. After she was released, she and the mothers of the other youths went to all competent organs in Hau Giang Province to protest the innocence of their children (the administration of Hoa Hung village, where she lived, was still unwilling to certify her appeal, in correct accordance with administrative procedures). Finally, she met with the chairman of the Hau Giang Province People's Committee, Nguyen Ha Phan and submitted her petition to him. The chairman promised to act on her petition right away. The Organ of Control reviewed the case and concluded that many details lacked legal bases, and were based only on hearsay, not on evidence. Meanwhile, a real gang of thieves had been caught with sufficient evidence to prove that they had also committed the robberies to which the 15 innocent youths had "confessed."

The party committee and governmental administration of Hau Giang Province concluded that it was necessary to deal strictly with those illegal arrests. At the end of June 1986 the People's Committee of Hau Giang held a meeting of the the people in Vi Thanh District and invited the victims to attend. Comrade Pham Thong, deputy head of the provincial Organ of Control, read a decision confirming the innocence of, and releasing, the 15 people who had been improperly arrested. The party committee and governmental administration, and a number of public security personnel who had participated in the "trial" had to criticize themselves in the presence of the people. comrade Pham Van Be, deputy director of the Public Security Service of Hau Giang Province, gave a speech in which he analyzed the reasons for the mistakes that had resulted in that unjust incident, and on behalf of the provincial Public Security Service, strictly criticized himself in the presence of the people. At present, the public security personnel of Vi Thanh District who were directly responsible for the trial are awaiting prosecution by law for violating articles 231, 234, and 233 of Chapter 10 of the Criminal Code, regarding the crime of illegally prosecuting innocent people, obtaining forced confessions, and arresting people despite a lack of proof and evidence.

That incident was not the first to occur in Vi Thanh. In 1984 Nguyen Van Thuan, commander of the Hoa Luu village unit, brazenly shot to death Mr. Lieu, his son, and Mrs. Hanh. The court sentenced Thuan to death in August 1985.

The farther away a place is from the central echelon and the provincial organs, the easier it is for illegal acts, serious violations of the people's mastership right, and violations of the socialist legal system to occur.

In the island village of An Thanh Ba in Long Phu District, Duong Van Bay, the acting secretary of the village party committee, ordered the arrest of a woman for "suspicion of organizing an attempt to flee by sea," and turned her over to two detectives, who beat her many times. In Thoi An Hoi village in Ke Sach District the district public security police arrested Mr. Truong Van Ben, a

retired cadre, while he was meeting with some friends to discuss the criticism campaign that was about to be carried out in the village. The criticisms about negative phenomena in the village and district made during the meeting were correct and were not contrary to the Constitution or the law. The Ke Sach District public security police arrested him for the crime of "plotting to overthrow the government." In Long Tan village, Long My District, three party members criticized improper acts by the village cadres. Nguyen Hoang Khai, chairman of the district party committee, Bui Thanh Dung, head of the village public security police, and Nguyen Thanh Nghi, the village military commander, sought ways to expel the three party members from the party for "causing dissension and opposing the party." In Thanh Tri District, village vice chairman Lam Tan, taking advantage of the desires of a number of women to obtain military obligation exemptions for their sons because the family was headless (and who promised to show their gratitude), insisted that one of them repay his favor by doing something dirty. When she escaped and denounced him, he falsely accused her of intending to bribe him. The Thanh Tri district public security police imprisoned her for nearly a month. Only when the provincial inspection team came to order her immediate release was she released. In a number of villages and hamlets the local government arrested the parents of youths who fled military service and threatened to detain the parents until the youths returned.

A special feature of the situation in the South since the liberation has been that there are million of people who worked for the old regime (in the administrative organs, in the companies, or in the puppet army), or whose family members have fled abroad. The policy of the party and state is very clear: everyone who truly wants to live an honest life and contribute to developing the nation is treated equally by the law. But many local governmental cadres have, for many reasons, been prejudiced toward them and have continually attempted to cause difficulties for their livelihood.

In the rural areas, especially in the remote, inundated areas, the agricultural tax and price policies are not yet rational, which has caused many negative phenomena and fractured the people's confidence in the party. It is estimated that the investments made by the state for the peasants (including seed, fertilizer, insecticide, plowing, POL [petroleum, oil and lubricants], etc.), which the peasants must repay at the end of the season, along with taxes, amount to the equivalent of three tons of paddy per hectare, and that does not include additional expenses paid by the peasants. Large numbers of peasants do not attain such yields because of poor-quality soil or poor harvests, or are too poor, so they sell some of their fertilizer or insecticide, or do not invest additional labor in their fields, but hire themselves out to earn enough to eat. Furthermore, the price of rice is lower than the prices of agricultural materials and the other necessities. All of the peasants' many consumption needs depend on rice. As a result, they are in debt to the state and have less and less to eat during the following seasons. In order to overcome that situation, many villages, hamlets, and production collectives have sought to punish those who owe debts, and even collect taxes at gunpoint. In Thanh Thang village, Thot Not District, the village and hamlet sent people to confiscate the only bed of debtor family. In Tan Thuan village, Chau Thanh District, the village government confiscated 5,000 square

meters of land because she was a chronic debtor. Many people complained to the Hau Giang provincial organs about that matter.

Many places applied crude measures to purchase surplus rice to meet their grain delivery "norms." In Thanh Thang village, Thot Not District, after paying all his taxes and selling his surplus rice as encouraged by the village, still had 300 baskets of surplus rice (equivalent to three tons). He put away his legitimate surplus rice. One night the hamlet and village cadres sent people to confiscate all of his rice, with the excuse that it was "illegally hoarded rice." On the basis of his complaint, the secretary of the provincial people's committee directed the Internal Affairs Department to, along with the Inspection Commission and the Organ of Control, resolve the matter on the spot, but the village government still dallied for a long time before returning his rice.

In 1983, Phuong Phu village in Phung Hiep District campaigned in a similar manner for the people to buy bonds. The village administration forced a poor peasant family to sell its altar to buy a bond. Recently, the chairman of the district party committee directed that the altar be returned to the family.

According to data of the State Inspection Commission, in Hau Giang Province 28 percent of the complaints submitted dealt with unfair or improper land distribution (data for the first 9 months of 1986).

A typical example was the abuse of authority and the unfair distribution of land in Tan Thanh village, Chau Thanh District, on the outskirts of Can Tho. The family of Tran Hong Thuan, the village chairman, received 16,900 extra square meters of contracted-out land, at a time when many cooperative member families lacked farm land. The village administration also set aside 18.5 hectares of land so that it could grow its own grain, by contracting out the land and collecting land rents, collecting 300 kilograms of paddy per hectare. It also set aside 18.4 hectares of land to lend to district and provincial districts so that they could be self-sufficient in grain. Thus also placed many relatives and friends in key positions in the village to facilitate his activities.

In addition to the preferential distribution of land, a widespread situation was the preferential distribution of the various kinds of agricultural materials. That phenomenon was very widespread in the Mekong Delta. As a result of debts that accumulated over the course of many years, Thanh Thoi An village in My Xuyen District owed the state more than 1,000 tons of paddy in exchange for agricultural materials (fertilizer, insecticide, etc.), in the main not because the peasants received the full amounts of such materials and failed to pay the state with paddy, but because some of the village cadres distributed the materials to the wrong people and kept large amounts for themselves to sell at a profit. That, accumulated over the course of many years accounted for most of the debt. They sought many ways to falsify data, such as attributing debts to people who die or flee by sea, or even to people who do not live in the village. An inspection team of Hau Giang Province has worked there since 1985 and has accumulated clear evidence.



## The People's Happiness

During the current criticism and self-criticism campaign the inspection teams that have been set up in Hau Giang have operated rather actively and has achieved many results.

After receiving complaints or denunciations from the people, or learning about serious incidents that have occurred from many sources of information, the teams carried out on-the-spot investigations, after which the people were assembled to analyze the violations, so that the people could express their opinions, and so that the cadres and party members who committed the violations could criticize themselves before the people. On the basis of the people's opinions, the inspection teams made appropriate decisions as to what action to take.

It may be said that that was the most extensive mass activity campaign since the liberation.

Some people in the Thanh Thang village parish in Thot Not District asked their priest to postpone a ceremony until the following day, so that they could attend a people's meeting. That meeting did a rather good job of resolving the incident involving the confiscation of Mr. Sung's rice and other negative incidents. Because of that, the mass movement made good progress, there were fewer incidents of draft evasion, and the village found it easier to mobilize the people to do irrigation work.

After a people's meeting in Long Tan village, Long My District, which cleared up the incident of the improper expulsion of three party members and strictly dealt with the village cadres who committed the violation, the village cadres were able to hold a people's congress, consolidate the administrative apparatus and mass associations, and restore the people's confidence.

During many people's meetings, the people expressed many very profound opinions, posed very serious and urgent questions to the party and state, while expressing their confidence in and love of the party.

Mrs. Nguyen Thi Huong posed an important question at a people's meeting held in Tan Thanh village, Chau Thanh District: "If there had been no mass forces, the revolution could not have succeeded. Why do you, who are cadres because of the revolution, seek ways to bully the masses?"

We were very moved by the words of an old man during the people's meeting held in Vi Thanh to resolve the matter of the 15 youths who were improperly arrested: "You acted contrary to the party's line and to the teachings of Uncle Ho. Now that the party has carried out self-criticism and criticism, and disciplined the errant cadres, we are no longer angry, but feel happy. If the party corrects the mistakes, we are enthusiastic."

Most of the cases mentioned above were well resolved. Many errant cadres were dismissed, expelled from the party, and disciplined, or were prosecuted according to law. The director of the Provincial Inspection Commission and the head of the provincial Organ of Control, along with other cadres of those

two organs, have personally gone to the local level to resolve many problems. The schedules for receiving the people have been better observed by the provincial people's committee, the Inspection Commission, the Organ of Control, and the National Assembly delegation, etc. The chairman of the Hau Giang Province people's committee has also personally accepted opinions, and issued directives to act on more than 4,000 complaints from the people.

#### Analyzing the Reasons

We worked with comrade Tran Ba Duong, head of the Internal Affairs Office of the provincial party committee, comrade Le Minh Tong, director of the State Inspection Commission in the province, and comrade Nguyen Van Hoang, head of the People's Organ of Control of Hau Giang Province.

Analyzing the deep-lying reasons which led to the serious violations of law and the people's mastership right, comrade Tran Ba Duong, head of the Internal Affairs Department of the provincial party committee, said:

"In addition to the bureaucratic-state subsidy mechanism, which lasted a long time, we relaxed discipline, there was still bureaucratism and commandism, there was a lack of concern with learning about the personal thoughts and aspirations of the masses, there was failure to act in a timely manner on the opinion of the masses, and we did not strictly deal with violators. Our provincial party committee and provincial people's committee strictly criticized themselves for those matters. During the past several years the provincial party committee and people's committee have issued many directives and resolutions, closely guided the disposition of violations of the people's mastership right, and done an increasingly better job of acting on the people's complaints. the province set up inspection and investigation teams guided by the Internal Affairs Department with the objective of doing a better job of exercising the people's mastership right.

He also brought up the matter of the lack of knowledge about laws, policies, and regulations on the part of many party and state cadres, which resulted in the unintentional or deliberate violation of the laws, regulations, and policies of the party and state. He mentioned the phenomenon of such organizations as housing clusters, hamlets, and production collectives working as if they were a governmental echelon that also had the "right" to arrest people, confiscate property, etc.!

Comrade Nguyen Van Hoang, head of the provincial People's Organ of Control, analyzed more deeply the mistakes made in improperly arresting innocent people:

"Lack of knowledge of the law, and a lack of virtue on the part of some cadres in the legal sector resulted in the violation of four major principles regarding socialist legal procedures. They only stressed seeking evidence to convict people and spent little time seeking evidence to clear the accused. They had many fixed opinions from the beginning and seldom honored the right of the accused to defend himself. People were arrested prematurely and on suspicion, without evidence. They even forced confessions and seldom employed the principle of the people participating in the legal proceedings.



He also brought up the matter of the lack of close coordination among the public security, organ of control, and court organs, and on the matter of having to await the opinion of the Standing Committee in a number of instances with regard to which the law clearly stipulated the method of resolution.

We posed a question to comrade Le Minh Tong, director of the State Inspection Commission in Hau Giang Province: Did the fact that more and more complaints and denunciations are being sent by the people to the Party and state organs mean that the people want to make the situation more difficult?"

"Absolutely not," he replied, "That means that the people have increasing confidence in the party and state, are confident that their opinions will be carefully considered, and believe that the just cause of the party is still bright. I want to say that the work of our inspection teams is extremely positive and necessary. but if the negative phenomena in rural areas are to be resolved extensively and fully, the party and state must have a complete set of policies toward economic-social development. The peasants require a more positive change with regard to investment, taxation, and agricultural prices, and more concern for cultural development, education, medical care, travel, etc."

The actual situation has shown that the provincial echelon does a better job of resolving the people's complaints than the district and village echelons. In many cases, districts and villages have deliberately refused to carry out directives from the province. In the case involving the arrest of Mr. Ben in Ke Sach, the Provincial Inspection Commission and Organ of Control sent people to the locality to direct that he be released immediately, but the district only ordered his "temporary release." In the case of the confiscation of Mr. Sung's rice in Thot Not, the provincial chairman himself directed the internal affairs organ to resolve the matter, but the district and the village dallied and prolonged matters for months before the case was settled. In Long Phu District, vis-a-vis the incident involving the arrest and beating of Mrs. Bay in An Thanh Ba village, the district party committee still attempted to cover up for the acting village secretary, Duong Van Bay.

We still do not have a law regarding the disposition of instances of deliberate refusal to act upon the people's complaints, or people who refuse to carry out the directives and resolutions of central echelon.

We have learned that Hau Giang Province will maintain the investigation-inspection teams, which will operate permanently and make ad hoc inspections, to do a better job of protecting the people's mastership right and deal with violations in a timely manner. That is the intention of the party and the desire of the people.

5616

CSO: 4209/197A

## UNIT HEAD CHIDED FOR FAILURE TO CHANGE THINKING

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 5 Nov 86 p 15

[Article by "Nguoi Lam Chu" [The Master]: "Is It Just Fashionable To Speak Frankly and Truthfully?"]

[Text] Since the Party Central Committee came forth with the expression "renovate thought," in the state organs as well as in society at large there has been enthusiastic response. In addition to the fresh gust of wind of the renovation of consciousness, thinking, and work styles in a positive direction, there still occur instances of words not matching actions. There are a considerable number of examples. Let us mention an incident in a certain economic organ.

It was related that every time he gave a speech or had informal meetings with cadres, workers, and civil servants, the person in charge of that organ talked about changes in his way of thinking and exhorted them to change theirs. So that everyone could fully understand the contents of the upper echelon's guiding thought, he concluded that not to change ones way of thinking is to stand still while life is moving forward, which poses many problems which require appropriate solutions and people who are up to them. To stand still means to go backward, to go against the stream, and is contrary to the law of historical evolution. Inevitably, such people will be crushed by the wheel of history. What a horrible prospect! If everyone strictly criticizes oneself one will see that one is bound by one's unchanged way of thinking.

Suddenly, an untoward incident was uncovered in an organ and was brought up in a conference of workers and civil servants, and then reached the attention of the upper echelon. There were demands that action be taken. Responding to the policy of opposing negativism, a newspaper brought out some facts which, although they were not very specific and no names were named, it was understood that some of the facts were identical to those of an untoward incident that was uncovered in the organ under the responsibility of the unit head, who continued to enthusiastically discoursed on renovating thinking and work styles. Thus everyone had an opportunity to determine whether an opportunity to determine whether or not the cadre in charge had changed his way of thinking.

He could not bring the newspaper editor to court because he did not slander anyone or mention any names. It would do no good to stir up a bees' hive because it was true and the investigative organ already had dossiers. The unit head who had "renovated his way of thinking" immediately went to the newspaper's editorial board to praise it, although only a few details and facts were completely in accord with the truth. He also expressed his attitude of standing on the side of truth and emphasizing party discipline and the laws of the state. He had indeed changed his way of thinking toward the press, toward open criticism, and toward the carrying out of all directives of the party, so the story ended there.

But not! The above-mentioned unit head sent his lackeys and relatives everywhere and sought every opportunity to clear himself of the charge. He also sent many letters in the name of the "cadres, workers, and civil servants" complaining to the leadership echelons and arguing that we are fulfilling two strategic missions and the enemy is looking for opportunities to slander our regime, that while the party and state are gaining the confidence of the people, printing negative stories in the press causes the people to be confused and lose confidence, etc.

The unit head should know that the negative incidents in his sector or unit continue and are not dealt with, only then will everyone's belief will be eroded and only then will the enemy slander our fine regime. To cover up for degenerate people is to sympathize with their crimes and misdeeds, if not to oppose the policies of the party and state.

Was it that your very interesting words about changing your way of thinking were only to be in style?

5616

CSO: 4209/196

## GIA DINH DAIRY CATTLE RAISING TERMED PROMISING

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 3 Dec 86 p 6

[Article by Luong Thanh Binh: "Gia Dinh Dairy Cattle: an Animal husbandry Form With Many Prospects in Ho Chi Minh City"]

[Text] In recent years, in a number of precincts and districts outside Ho Chi Minh City, especially Go Vap and Tan Binh precincts, there has taken form and developed a new form of animal husbandry: family dairy cattle raising. That form of animal husbandry has many advantages and is capable of being expanded to many other localities, especially in the outskirts of the city, where there are rich sources of feed and are places with much need for fresh milk.

At present, in Ho Chi Minh City there are about 800 dairy cattle, which are primarily raised by private households. The rest are raised by the agricultural cooperatives and production collectives. Ho Chi Minh City expects to increase the number of dairy cattle to 4,000 head by means of the form of animal husbandry by 1990.

In the past, dairy cattle were usually only raised at state farms, but those state farms were ordinarily far from the city and did not have sufficient processing and storage facilities, so often when the cows were milked there were no markets for the milk so it had to be fed to the hogs and cattle, while in other places, especially in the large cities, milk was a scarce and very expensive commodity. In Ho Chi Minh City, at current prices the price of a can of Thong Nhat milk is 190 dong. In other words, a worker or civil servant who earns an average salary can only buy two cans of sweetened condensed milk! Of course, people with little money cannot drink milk, except when someone is ill, although it is very necessary for nursing infants who lack mother's milk. No one could economize for those tiny citizens! Once family dairy cattle raising in the outskirts becomes a broad movement it will be possible to resolve in part the scarcity of milk and lower the present excessively high price of sweetened condensed milk.

We learned that the dairy cattle being raised by families in Ho Chi Minh City are crossbred between Holstein and Sind cattle. We know about Holstein dairy cattle. The Sind breed is a cattle breed of Indian origin. It is larger than grazing cattle and is adapted to the weather and climate conditions of Vietnam. The special characteristics of the Holstein and Sind

crossbred cattle are that they are relatively easy to raise and provide 10 to 15 liters of milk a day (in some cases 20 to 25 liters a day).

The actual situation has shown that family dairy cattle raising is a form of animal husbandry has good prospects and should be encouraged by the localities because it is highly profitable and can meet part of the milk needs of the large cities. Many families raise more than 10 cows, such as the families of Mr. Hai Liem, Mr. Man, and Mr. Nam Le in Subprecinct 16, Tan Binh Precinct. Also in Tan Binh Precinct, the family of Mr. Tam Dai is raising 31 dairy cattle! That indeed represents a great deal of investment capital.

In addition to income from milk and breeding cattle, family dairy cattle raising also has a secondary source of income in the rather large amount of organic fertilizer that is produced. At present, in Go Vap and Tan Binh people often refer to the "cattle-hogs-biogas" model. That means that cattle manure and hog manure can be used to produce a large amount of biogas, which can be used for cooking in place of firewood and coal. Dozens of families in Gov Ap and Tan Binh have built tanks to store biogas. Although cement and steel are scarce and expensive materials, but according to members of the People's Committee of Tan Binh Precinct, the amount of money required to build a biogas storage tank is only equivalent to the amount of money for firewood in the course of a year. Furthermore, the manure stored in the tanks is composted into a type of very good organic fertilizer which is sanitary and does not pollute the environment. Especially, in Ho Chi Minh City biogas storage "tanks" are made from rubber bags.

One of the difficulties which impedes the extensive development of family dairy cattle raising is that initial expenses are quite high. People who raise dairy cattle in Ho Chi Minh City usually make calculations in terms of "expense" units. They say that to a good breeding cow costs between 1.5 and two expense units. A breeding cow weighing about 100 kilograms at current prices costs 20,000 dong! Mobilizing sufficient capital to raise two or three dairy cattle is not a simple matter for the cooperatives and the poor peasant families. In order to resolve that problem, a number of localities in Ho Chi Minh City recommended that the bank allow the cooperatives or collectives borrow the initial capital to buy calves.

The matters of processing milk and producing grain feed for cattle have not yet been posed. Furthermore, attention has not yet been paid to zoning areas to grow elephant grass, a type of grass that is very good for dairy cattle. But if Ho Chi Minh City intends to develop large herds of cattle, it is essential that a corporation or enterprise be set up to assume responsibility for that task. Fresh milk is a type of milk with much protein, and is refreshing and nourishing. By means of scientific processing it can become a valuable food not only for children but also for adults.

One of the advantages of dairy cattle raising in the outskirts of Ho Chi Minh City is the capability of using the waste products of the food industry installations in the city, such as pineapple skins, beer residue, sugarcane bagasse, etc. Many things which were previously used only for fertilizer have now become very good feed for cattle.



At present, in Ho Chi Minh City, especially in Go Vap and Tan Binh precincts, the governmental echelons at all levels are paying much attention to encouraging the development of family dairy cattle raising. Recently, comrade Nguyen Vinh Nghiep, deputy chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee, after visiting a number of individual and collective dairy cattle raising installations in Tan Binh Precinct directed the Municipal Agricultural Service to draft a plan to make appropriate investment in the raising of dairy cattle, especially by families.

However, family dairy cattle raising is a very new subject with regard to the peasant masses. In order to raise dairy cattle, it is necessary to have minimum knowledge of science and technology, from selecting stock for crossbreeding, tending cattle, and milking, to preventing and treating cattle diseases. Thus it is necessary to have the support of, and appropriate investment by, the localities, especially the precinct and district agricultural bureaus.

Although it has only begun to develop, the actual situation has demonstrated that family dairy cattle raising is a good form of animal husbandry that is appropriate to our country's present production conditions. There are good prospects for expanding it not only in the precincts and districts in the outskirts of Ho Chi Minh City but also in many other localities.

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